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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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A THING OF THE PAST

Only those get The Citizen this week whose subscriptions are paid up. Our credit list is a thing of the past.

As announced last week, letters were sent to all who were in arrears and those who have responded are now on the paid up list. A good many, as we go to press, are still unheard from, but the letters are coming in and we hope to hear from many more before the issue is exhausted so that they won't miss a single number.

Some, in remitting, have taken time to say that they like the paid up idea, and we like it and are sure it is going to work.

Hereafter, every subscriber will get a notice a month before the date of expiration of his subscription, calling his attention to the fact and soliciting his renewal. And we shall also forward, when he remits, a receipt giving the date to which payment is made.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

It has been a year, nearly, since we ran a series of articles setting forth the evils of Mormonism—too long an intermission no doubt, for the Mormon hierarchy is ever awake and pushing its iniquitous practices to the front. We therefore call attention to the article on the subject this week.

On our 8th page we have been running some articles on the hookworm disease, the dreadful nature of which can be seen from the illustration in this issue.

Mr. Montgomery has a timely article on our agricultural page on "Practical Forestry." For our educational page, in Mr. Lewis' absence, we have selected two items of interest, "The Doctor in The School" and "Opening the Schoolhouse to Wider Use."

We have resumed the domestic science articles after two or three weeks intermission. The subject this week is Home Decoration.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

MARKING TIME IN THE BALKANS

News is scarce from the Balkans. A week has passed with varying reports promising peace and threatening a general European war, in the midst of which a few definite facts stand out:

1. Delegates of the four allied states and Turkey have met to discuss terms of peace, and have declared their intention of signing a peace protocol, but the signing has been postponed owing to a quetsion upon the part of Greece.

2. Servia, in defiance of Austria, has made good her intention of occupying an Adriatic port, having seized Durazzo in Albania, having begun its fortification, and announced her intention of holding it in perpetuity.

3. Roumania, the Balkan state that refused to join the four allied states in making war upon Turkey, has announced herself Austria's ally, and has begun to prepare for hostilities.

4. Austria has summoned her reservists from the Balkan provinces.

5. Germany, through a speech by her chancellor in the Richstag has warned Russia that she will fight side by side with Austria in the event of a conflict.

6. The cholera situation at Constantinople, with threatened outbreaks of the disease among the allied troops, is a strong factor for peace so far as Turkey and the allies are concerned.

7. France, Great Britian, and Russia are friendly to the allies, and are desirous of peace, but are committed to the proposition that the four states shall hold what they have conquered with the possible exception of the Adriatic port for Servia.

8. Another factor favoring peace is the fear on Austria's part that her Serb and Slav population will not remain loyal in the event of hostilities, and the weakness of her claim upon Italy's help.

PROTOCOL SIGNED

The peace protocol was signed by three of the allies and Turkey late Tuesday evening It seems that the Greek delegate did not sign and that fact gives rise to rumors of a realignment in which Roumania may take the place of Greece.

The terms of the cessation of hostilities have not been divulged.

REMEMBER

When about to conclude not to renew for the paper, remember that 3 1-3 dozen eggs, 3 or 4 hens, 1-2 of a turkey, less than a day's work and a little more than 1 bushel of corn at present market prices, will secure it for a year and brighten your home 52 times.

Can any one afford to be without The Citizen's cheer, its helpfulness, its news?

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION

President elect Wilson is said to favor the postponement of the festivities usually following the inauguration on March 4th, owing to the likelihood of inclement weather at that date. His plan contemplates simply the President's taking the oath on the 4th, arrangements being made for the festivities to occur on and following April 30th, the date on which Washington was inaugurated.

It will be remembered that President Taft was sworn into office in the Senate Chamber owing to the severity of the weather. And one President, William Henry Harrison, lost his life owing to a cold contracted during the inaugural ceremonies. In view of these facts the President elect's suggestion will possibly meet with approval.

It would be better, however, to have the election earlier in the year, say in September, let the inauguration occur about the time of the election now, and the new Congress convene the first week in December or when the last session of the old now convenes. From the election in November until the inauguration, March 4th, is four months, too long a time, as the country learned at the close of the administration of President Buchannan, and the convening of the new Congress, unless an extra session is called, does not occur until thirteen months after the election.

If these changes could be made, the will of the people expressed at the polls would be more quickly carried out and no doubt the best interests of the country better served.

Gain Control and Supervision Over Your Habits

By WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, Superintendent of Schools of New York City

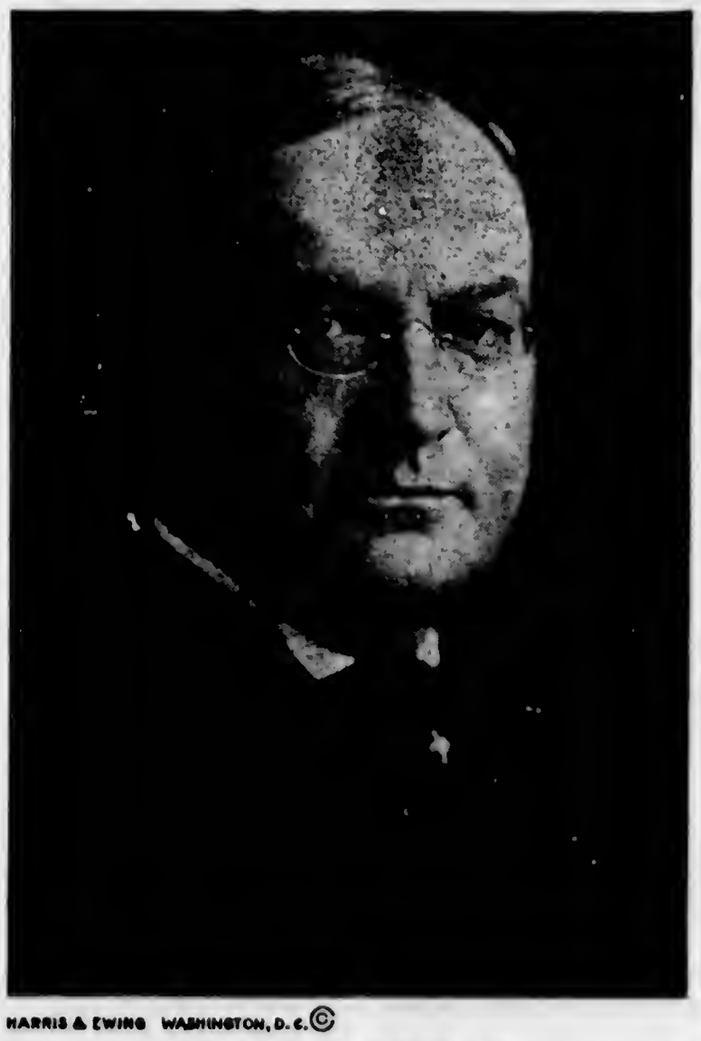
IN THE CHILD INSTINCT PREDOMINATES; IN THE ADULT HABIT RULES SUPREME. UP TO A LATE PERIOD IN LIFE WE ARE CONTINUALLY FORMING HABITS. HABITS ARE EITHER SPONTANEOUS OR ARTIFICIAL. IF WE DO NOT CONTROL AND SUPERVISE OUR HABITS THEY WILL FORM THEMSELVES SPONTANEOUSLY THROUGH THE MERE REPETITION OF ACTS AND EMOTIONS.

* * *

On the other hand, nothing is more certain than that by going systematically to work WITH SUFFICIENT WILL POWER WE MAY ESTABLISH GOOD HABITS and even substitute good habits for bad ones. Arnold Bennett, the novelist, has put this matter better than any one else I know of. "There is not a man," he says, "who reads these lines but has in this detail or that proved in himself that the will forcing the brain to repeat the same action again and again can MODIFY THE SHAPE OF HIS CHARACTER as a sculptor modifies the shape of damp clay."

HABITS UNRESTRAINED GROW WASTEFULLY like weeds in an untended garden or underbrush in a neglected forest.

Now, asks Mr. Bennett, if nine-tenths of a man's development is due to unconscious action and if the one-tenth conscious is the most satisfactory part of the total result, why in the name of common sense henceforward should not nine-tenths instead of one-tenth be due to conscious action?



HARRIS & EWING WASHINGTON, D.C. ©

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

The Dead Vice-President, Whose Vacant Seat Cast Gloom Over the Senate at its Opening

JOIN CRUSADE AGAINST MORMONISM

The International Council of Patriotic service is an organization of women who are devoting their entire energy to seking legislation against Mormon evils. "For years now, very subtly the Mormon Church has slowly but nevertheless surely broadened its sphere of activity, extended the practice of polygamy and quietly secured a hold on our political machinery which threatens the disintegration of our nation's fundamental institutions." No one in possession of the facts will dare to dispute this statement of the council.

In addition to the above general statement, the Council publishes the

Continued on Page Five

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UNITED STATES NEWS

Taft Will not Run Again—Wilson to Confer With Bryan—Rayner's Success, a Republican—Trial of Dynamiters Making Slow Progress—Strike Leaders Acquitted — Will Congress Pension Ex-Presidents?

TAFT WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE

President Taft has let it be emphatically known that he must not be expected to lead the Republicans in the battle four years hence.

He is anxious to assist in the reorganization of the party and is outlining plans for publicity during the next four years looking to the strengthening of the forces and to taking advantage of any mistakes of the Democratic party, but he will not countenance any suggestion that he be a candidate for the Presidency in 1916.

TO CONFER WITH BRYAN

President-elect Wilson has invited W. J. Bryan to a conference soon after Mr. Wilson's return from Bermuda.

The reports that Mr. Bryan had been invited to meet the President-elect in Bermuda and that he had accepted are declared to be false.

The Wilsons are having a delightful time in Bermuda and are getting the rest so much needed following the strenuous life of the campaign and preparatory to the more strenuous life in Washington after March 4th.

RAYNER'S SUCCESSOR

Gov. Goldsborough of Maryland has appointed Wm. P. Jackson, Republican National Committeeman to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Rayner, who died two weeks ago.

The Maryland Legislature is Democratic but the Governor is a Republican and Senator Jackson will serve until Jan. 1914 when the Legislature

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IN OUR OWN STATE

Celebrates His Victory by Getting Married—Western Kentucky Miners in Want—New Bridge Opened over the Ohio—Trains Run into McRoberts—Noted Woman Dies—Former Govenor Taylor Marries—More About the Election.

CONGRESSMAN POWERS MARRIES

Congressman Caleb Powers of Barbourville, one of the two Republican Congressmen re-elected at the recent election, was married, the 28th, at Newport, Ky., to Miss Anna Dorothy Kaufman of that city.

The ceremony was performed by Judge Harry M. Hawkins and was only attended by the relatives of Mr. Powers and Miss Kaufman. The bride and groom left immediately for Washington.

Miss Kaufman made Mr. Powers' acquaintance while he was in prison in Newport during his long confinement, charged with the assassination of Senator Goebel.

MINERS IN WANT

The mine situation in Ohio County, is becoming serious, fourteen hundred miners and their families being practically at the point of starvation owing to the want of work which is said to be due not to the coal companies at all but to the fact that the Illinois Central Railroad does not furnish sufficient cars to ship the output of the mines. These miners have worked but two days per week for months.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO

The new K. and I. bridge over the Ohio at Louisville was opened for traffic the latter part of last week, the first train, loaded to its capacity with the celebrating crowds, passing over the structure.

The bridge has a length between piers of 4,800 feet, width 70 feet, height above low water 112 feet, height top of span from water 225

[Continued on Page Five

NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

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TOBACCO USER IS "IN WRONG"

In an article entitled "Fighting The Deadly Habits," in the October American Magazine, Charles B. Towns, a great expert in handling those who are victims of alcohol or drugs, has the following to say about tobacco:

"You can't talk to me about tobacco. The tobacco user is in wrong. It undermines his nervous strength. It blunts the edge of his mind. It gives him 'off-days,' when he doesn't feel up to his work. It always precedes alcoholism and drug addiction. I've never had a drug case or an alcoholic case (excepting a few women) that didn't have a history of excessive smoking. Inhaling tobacco is just as injurious as moderate opium smoking; and the same treatment is used to destroy the craving. There's a plain fact that has a jolt in it for some of you smokers, I'd like to train about a million men in this country to just say, 'It's tobacco!'—like that—'It's tobacco! whenever they hear a man say he isn't feeling quite fit. A million people saying 'it's tobacco' every day—that would get us somewhere."

LEAKS ON THE FARM

The following is taken from the current issue of Farm and Fireside:

"The little leaks on the farm seem innumerable.

"There is the waste occasioned by poor fences. Waste in both money and time. Live stock will in an hour's time ruin enough of a crop to more than pay for a new fence.

"We find high-priced farm machinery unprotected and weather-beaten standing in various places about the farm.

"If the housewife would set a $15 sewing-machine in the rain for an hour, she would be branded as a good-for-nothing, careless housewife, and rightly so, but what about the husband that leaves a $150 binder in the rain, sun; snow and sleet for months, and the corn-plow where he finished the last row of corn, and the wheat-drill half full of wheat in the corner of the field until time to use them again?

"Corn is thrown to the hogs on muddy ground, bushels at a time, and half of it is wasted. Good, fresh, warm separator-milk is poured into a leaky trough to the pigs, and the greater part of it is permitted to soak into the ground.

"Live stock is not properly protected in the winter, and a greater amount of feed is necessary. Hay and other roughage is fed in such manner that the greater amount of it is trampled under the animal's feet.

"The average American farmer makes money, communes with nature continuously, lives in approved American style, enjoys life thoroughly, but think of his bank account being doubled, just simply by stopping the leaks."

A PROMISE TO MOTHERS

While drinking whiskey was the fashion all about him, Abraham Lincoln never forgot his dead mother's request to close his lips against intoxicants. Once, when he was a member of Congress, a friend criticised him for his seeming rudeness in declining to test the rare wines provided by their host, urging as a reason for the reproof· "There is certainly no danger of a man of your years and habits becoming addicted to its use."

"I meant no disrespect, John," answered Mr. Lincoln, "but I promised my precious mother only a few days before she died that I would never use anything intoxicating as a beverage, and I consider that promise as binding today as it was the day I gave it."

"There is a great difference between a child surrounded by a rough class of drinkers and a man in a home of refinement," insisted the friend.

"But a promise is a promise forever John, and when made to mother, it is doubly binding, replied Mr. Lincoln. —Ex.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW

"The English sparrow is a good food-bird. That's all he is good for. In Scriptural times the sparrow was used for food, and in St. Matthew's day two were sold for a farthing. The Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin, tells how to catch, cook and serve them. This food use may solve the problem."

NUGGETS

The man who rides a hobby thinks everybody else should travel his way.

It is doubtful if a man who makes a long prayer ever expects a quick answer.

An oath on the lip is the devil's door-plate.

The greater the house built on the sand the more foolish the man who built it.

Isn't it strange that the man who can drink or let it alone, never does.

Elijah did not depend on a committee to build up the broken down altar.

The man who never praises his wife deserves to have a poor one.

KILKENNY CATS.

Doubtless you have read Dean Swift's gentle satire as to the Kilkenny cats?

According to the veracious chronicler two pugnacious felines met in fateful conflict and, urged on by malevolence and fury, continued the fight until they ate each other up, leaving—if one may add pun to humor—nothing to tell the tale save their two tails.

Historically the story is true.

Scientifically there may be some reason for doubting the details. One may wonder how, when they had eaten each other's teeth, they continued to chew, or, having eaten each other's stomach, how—

Nevertheless—

One easily finds a parallel to the historic engagement of the cats in the story of a famous law suit begun some years ago by two Missouri farmers.

The difficulty began over the payment of a part of the cost of a division fence, only a few dollars being involved. That was twelve years ago. Today the farmers are still fighting each other in the courts. As the lawyers have prospered the farmers have waned. One has lost his farm and the other is heavily involved by mortgages.

There is a prospect the attorneys will finally get even the two tails of these belligerents.

Two politicians disagree. The fight waxes. Today one speaks from the stump and tomorrow the other answers through an interview. They call each other names. Each is injured by the other, because there are some who believe what each of them says.

Kilkenny cats!

Two merchants, competitors, become personal rivals, then enemies. They injure each other by every possible method, cutting each other's throats commercially. The war even gets into their advertising.

Kilkenny cats again!

Two neighbor women fall out about the children, or the chickens, or what not. They wage mimic warfare. They call each other names. Husbands are involved. The neighborhood and the police courts know about the row.

The cats are at it!

Or two society women disagree over some matter of petty precedence. They set out to kill each other socially. They resort to slander. Each injures the other because there are some who believe the whispered words of malice and reputations are tarnished or ruined.

Eating each other up!

There are fighting arenas other than Kilkenny.

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Beckham for Senator

Former Gov. Beckham announced his candidacy, Saturday, for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Bradley.

It will be recalled that Mr. Beckham, while Governor was a candidate for the Senate, defeating Senator McCreary in a state wide primary, and that the State Legislature failed to elect him, four Democratic votes going to Bradley who has since taken care of those voting for him and about whose election the shadows continue to deepen as the years go by.

The sentiment of the state seems to be overwhelming for Beckham, and The Citizen knows no Democrat that more justly deserves the office at the hands of his party and that is more capable of serving the people in that capacity.

Thanksgiving Day Among The Lumberjacks

PREPARATIONS for the Thanksgiving dinner in the lumber camps of Maine begin early in November. Traps for the rabbits, which form the principal dish, are set in place and carefully baited.

Men who go to the lumber camps about the 1st of October give up the hope of having chicken or turkey or goose with cranberry sauce on the last Thursday of November. In fact, there is not one man in a dozen who go into the woods for the winter, unless he has a family in some small town, who cares a snap for any other dish for Thanksgiving than good old fashioned rabbit potpie or stew. With the trimmings such as only a cook in a Maine lumber camp is able to concoct, the meal is far better than some of the meals served in the big hotels of the cities.

The "cookie" for the first few days in camp does little more than hunt out the haunts of bunny and after locating as many as are in reasonable walking distance of the camp proceeds with his

PREPARATIONS BEGIN EARLY.

work of slaughter. Most of the rabbits make their winter home under low scrub bushes of hard wood and hunt for food under the dead leaves which have been blown from the trees during the fall frosts. These mounds of leaves are just the place to conceal the strands of wire and horsehair to be used as snares, and it is indeed a wise rabbit who can escape the trap.

A liberal supply of whole corn and oats is used as bait for the rabbits, being scattered under the leaves in close proximity to the snares. The wire is run for some distance along the surface of the ground and is then attached to the strand of horsehair with a loop and running noose in the end. In this noose more corn or oats are placed than anywhere else, and the rabbit invariably spends much time over a few kernels of the grain. It is while thus loafing over his food that he meets his doom.

After breakfast has been served in the camp and the men have gone to their work the "cookie" commences his rounds of the snares. Never does he have far to go from the starting place to find one or more bunnies carefully nosing through the leaves and selecting the choicest pieces of corn. So attentive is the animal in his quest for food that he seldom notices the approach of the hunter or any one else unless there be a dog in the party. And while thus eating the hunter crouches under some tree at the far end of the wire and at the opportune time pulls the "string" which catches the rabbit on all fours. After that it is but easy work to dispatch the animal.

The trap is then rebaited, and the "cookie" continues his journey to the next snare, and so on until he has made the round. At the camp the rabbits are hung head down on the outside of the camp, where they freeze and are kept in good condition until the day of the feast. The night before Thanksgiving the animals are taken down from the peg, thawed out a bit before the camp fireplace and their pelts removed. After being cleaned the meat is thrown into a big kettle with a liberal supply of onions, potatoes, carrots and other vegetables and allowed to simmer over a slow fire.

The dish when served with a side dish of dressing and a mug of cider with just a bit of edge on is hard to be beaten by any culinary artists.

Almost as good as the rabbit stew is the plum pudding, which the cook takes pains to have extra good on Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. Unlike the pudding of that kind, it is made with fresh bread, molasses and all the plums the mixture will stand. It is put in the oven early in the morning and allowed to remain until ready to be served as a course with the mince or apple pie, piping hot and full of the elixir of life.

Of course the baked beans must be served on Thanksgiving day, but they are cooked just a little bit better than those doled out during the week. They are served for breakfast. The beans are picked over and the poor ones removed the evening previous to Thanksgiving and after being allowed to remain in salt cold water for a short time are put in a big kettle with plenty of pork and buried in the ground on a bed of glowing hardwood coals.

When one rolls out of his bunk in the morning, shivering just a bit from the cold, a big dish of the smoking baked beans is found on the table. Besides the beans, there will be brown bread such as cannot be constructed in any other part of the world, some cold cream of tartar biscuits, molasses and dried apple sauce. Besides, there are plenty of tea and coffee without milk, but which is good enough to keep out the cold until early in the afternoon, when the Thanksgiving dinner is served.

It was not very many years ago that woodsmen thought it necessary to have a haunch of venison or moose meat for the holiday's principal meal, but that time is past, and now it is rabbit pie, baked beans and old fashioned plum pudding.—New York World.

SERVICE BUILDING, FIRST STRUCTURE TO BE ERECTED BY THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

BIDS have been let for the Service Building, the first structure to be erected upon the Panama-Pacific International Exposition site. The structure will be three stories in height and will be occupied by the exposition force during the building of the great fair. It will be 150 feet square with an interior court of 58 by 104 feet. The environing grounds will be picturesque with flowers, fountains and statuary. The first floor will be occupied by the auditor, treasurer, railroad exhibits, admissions and concessions, police, information, telegraph and emergency hospital departments; the second floor will be occupied by the architectural, mechanical, electrical and civic engineering departments; the third floor will be used for blue printing, photograph and color studios. It is expected that the building will be completed by the first of the year.

PASTOR RUSSELL IS CHALLENGED

A Complete Answer to the Query, "Who Ordained Him?"

The Whole Subject Clarified For the Public Benefit — Clergy and Laity Unscriptural Terms.

PASTOR RUSSELL

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 17.—As always, Pastor Russell got the crowds today. We report his discourse on Ministerial Ordination and Titles. Very evidently it is a reply to an attack recently made upon him by a Mr. W. T. Ellis, field editor of *The Continent*, and alias, the "Religious Rambler." Ellis claims that Pastor Russell's ordination as Pastor is fraudulent. The address shows that Pastor Russell fully understands the situation. He fully justified his position before his vast audience and showed up the "Rambler" editor in the unenviable light of either being ignorant of the subjects discussed, or attempting to deceive the public. His text was, "Not of men, neither by man but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised Him from the dead" (Gal. 1, 1). He said:—

The time has come for telling the people what the Bible teaches respecting ordination to teach and preach. The doctrine of Apostolic Succession started in the second century A. D. The bishops claimed that they had the same authority that Jesus gave to the twelve Apostles. Upon this claim they ordained the inferior clergy.

This principle is wholly unscriptural. According to the Bible, the Church of Christ is not composed of two parts, clergy and laity. Jesus declared, "All ye are brethren; One is your Master, Christ." St. Paul shows that in the early Church the ministers were the servants of the flock. They were of the people, chosen by them by the stretching forth of the hand.

Many of the reformers coveted the titles accorded the Catholic clergy. They did not care to tell the congregation that its word was supreme, and that its ministers were merely its servants. Others, realizing that these titles were unscriptural, declined to use them; preferring to be called pastor. My Bible Student associates, knowing my objection to the title "Reverend," address me as Pastor. I am the elected Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle congregation, and also of the London Tabernacle congregation, and I fail to see ground for criticism in this respect, nor do I attack Christian brethren who accept other and unscriptural titles.

Must Pastors Be Ordained?

Ordination is necessary to the office of pastor. The question is, What constitutes an ordination to preach amongst the people of God?

This question has received various answers. The Roman, Anglican and Greek Churches, claiming Apostolic Succession, declare that authorization to preach must come through their apostle-bishops, and have not allowed Protestant ministers to enter their pulpits—until the Episcopalians, about a year ago granted this concession. Of course, if their proposition were correct, I am just as much unordained as all other Protestant ministers—and no more so.

Each denomination at its beginning was opposed by all others; yet each taught that the clergy were separate from the laity. Only since the organization of the Evangelical Alliance (1846) have the different sects of Christendom acknowledged each other's ordinations. Each denomination makes use of such ceremonies as it deems proper. If, therefore, the congregation of Christian believers in Brooklyn and London ordain or appoint me as their pastor, it is their own choice what ceremonies, if any, shall accompany that ordination. Who can dispute this? No Protestant denomination, surely; for their own ordinations are on this very basis.

The subject of ordination seems to have fallen into confusion during the Dark Ages. St. Paul particularly emphasizes the fact that he did not receive his commission as preacher and Apostle of Christ from his brother Apostles, but by Divine authorization. This is the Scriptural principle underlying Divine Ordination to the ministry of Christ.

No denomination claims that the ordination of its ministers either made or kept them perfect. All admit that there have been sad failures amongst their ordained ministers. Neither would they claim that ordination has given their ministers superior discernment of Divine Truths. On the contrary, it has injured the clergy by making many of them domineering and lordly, contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christ and the Apostles; and the laity by leading them to conclude that merely secular matters should engage their attention.

The True Ordination.

Finally the Pastor showed the true ordination to be the impartation of the Holy Spirit. Whoever receives this has God's authority to be His ambassador and mouthpiece. Such show the work of the Holy Spirit regenerating their minds and hearts, giving them insight into the Scriptures, and enabling them to be God's mouthpieces, ministers of His Truth.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

SALOON IS AN EVIL BREEDER

Commissioners of Washington County Refuse to Grant License for Liquor Selling.

Representatives of a firm of contractors doing business for a western railway recently appeared before the commissioners of Pierce county, Washington, to protest against issuing a license to a saloon in the vicinity of their work. They stated that they could employ a large force, many in their crews being the heads of families, and receiving good wages; they volunteered to pay the amount of the license in order to avoid having liquor sold in the vicinity of the work, as they deemed it demoralizing to the men and dangerous to have employed on the job men under the influence of liquor. The county commissioners unanimously complied with the request and refused to grant the liquor license, saying they did not care to consider any bonus for doing so, as it was apparent to them that "the saloon would be an evil breeder and a non-producer."

The West Washington White Ribbon Bulletin thus pertinently comments:

"If the above is the deliberate judgment of men representing large business interests, why should it be said that business men are afraid of prohibition? If the saloon is good or desirable anywhere, it's good and desirable everywhere. If it is bad for men building a railroad, it is bad for men doing any kind of work. Why not prohibit it everywhere and give people a sober chance to see that they can live without that abomination anywhere and everywhere. If the whole nation could be sober for one whole week, not a brewery, distillery or saloon would be tolerated ever again in our borders as long as the world stands."

NO PLACE FOR THE SALOON

World of Today Has No Use for Drunkard, Looking for Efficiency and Good Health.

Intelligence and education are the great enemies of the liquor habit. When a man discovers what alcohol does to the inside of the stomach and to the entire digestive tract, his enthusiasm for drink wanes materially.

Fifty years of temperance education is bringing about results. The old man who drinks liquor for his stomach's sake and boasts that it makes for good health has been relegated to the background.

The commercial game requires the same clear head and steady hand that count in all the sports, and the man who undermines his constitution and reduces his endurance by dissipation cannot keep up the pace in the business world.

As the world is organized today is has little place for the saloon and the drunkard. It is looking for efficiency. It demands health.—Nashville Tennessean.

WILL THEY?

Out from the hearthstone the children go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow—
A licensed wrong on the crowded street
Waits for the coming of guileless feet—
Child of the rich, and child of the poor
Pass to their wreck through the dram-shop's door.
Oh, say, will they ever come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?

Out from the hearthstone the children fair
Pass from the breath of a mother's prayer.
Shall a father's vote on the crowded street
Consent to the snare for the thoughtless feet?

Ah, fathers, your finest gold grows dim;
Black from the rust of such nameless sin;
You may pave the street with your children slain—
And light your ways with the price of shame,
But, say, will your dearest come back as they go,
Fair as the sunshine, pure as the snow?
—Mary T. Lathrop.

Total Abstainers Win.

The American athletes who astonished the world by their wholesale victories in the Olympic games at Stockholm were trained under a rigid system which eliminated beer and tobacco as well as strong spirits. A poll of the men themselves is said to have shown that practically the entire team, including all of the point-winners of importance, were total abstainers, not only while in training but at all other times.

The Difference.

Said a bystander to a workingman speaker at an open-air meeting: "When I have my beer I feel strong enough to knock a house down." And the speaker retorted: "Through my leaving off my beer, I have been able to put two houses up."

Care for Its Children.

Maine takes care of its children instead of taking care of saloons. Of the three million child laborers in the United States, Maine's proportion would be 35,000. Maine has but 1,400.

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: THE WILL OF GOD.

BY DR. SPENCER S. ROCHE.

Text: Hebrews x:5-7: "When He cometh into the world, He saith, Sacrifice and offering thou wouldst not, but a body didst thou prepare for me; in whole burnt offerings and sacrifice for sin thou hadst no pleasure; then said I, Lo, I am come (in the roll of the book it is written of me) to do Thy will, O God."

The words sweep through the entire range of sacrifice than mere conformity to law, the subordination of the entire nature, body, mind and spirit to the will of God.

In Christ's passion the reply to the demand for sacrifice was not libations of wine, nor blind obedience to law, but the accepting of a divine will in place of individual desire.

In this triumphant yet melancholy entrance into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, amid the loud hosannas, we catch the undertone of self-oblation. Through the shouting crowds He is indeed the meek one, saying: "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God."

With magnificent accuracy the prophet Zachariah long before caught the blended ideas of Christ's glory—"Having salvation lowly." Christ is the unique figure of all history because in Him self-sacrifice reaches absolute perfection. The appeal of these palms is the Dynamic of the Gospel. Christ leads us all to self-sacrifice.

It has been said that every form of religion seeks to bring men to the point of offering something to God, to the end that God may bestow the sense of agreement, of reconciliation, of peace. On the lowest plane are those who bring mere possessions—sheep, fruits, money. This is heathenism, something of the same cropping out in all religions. Above these are those who ask to be accepted for what they do—the type class here being observers of the Jewish law. In the highest group are those who offer themselves.

The first would avert wrath by sacrifice; the second would aid in sanctity by obedience; the third would rise to perfection by self-oblation. At each step in the ascending ladder of faith the Almighty lifts the sinner nearer to Himself. He takes at first of his goods, leaving the creature to enjoy the rest; He places next His law upon our wills, bidding us overcome instinct and passion, and imitate Him. Lastly, He asks for the whole heart, the whole life, that He may dwell in us and we in Him, that Godhead may appear in humanity.

No figures are too strong, too violent to carry the thought that the old self-ridden spirit is gone and that a Christly spirit has come. It may be physically the same man, but yet the changed estimates and standards and ideas make him regenerate and new in Christ Jesus. He is indeed alive from the dead.

Religion is not a precise formula, not a lifeless creed, but a glorious experience, a real life. It is not discovered by analysis, but appropriated by faith. It is the change from the movement of a machine to the motion of life.

Now, as you pass through a picture gallery, do you turn coldly from one canvas to find yourself spellbound before another? The one rouses no sentiment—indeed, begets the sense of weariness, of emptiness—but the other instantly brings you into communion with the person whose portrait you see, or perhaps causes to steal over you the soft, balmy air of a day in June, as the eye loses itself in the glades of orchards, along which you can almost hear the bees humming.

Even so the awakened soul feels that God's blessed truths and Christ's example, that once touched so responsive chord, appeal now to the inner soul and summon its deepest affections, its most strenuous powers into action.

Let me frankly face two objections. The first is effacement of individuality. You say, surely this is to sink entirely the personal human will in the divine; there must surely be scope for man's self-hood; we are not to be absorbed in any Mind, however holy and divine; each is to work out his own salvation. God working within each separate will.

But to follow the divine will is not to slay our own. We rather, as the loftiest form of resolve, determine to let God reign over the throne of the soul. We are to reverence the inward purity feeling that we dwell in Him and He in us, our life mingling with His till we can say, "I live, yet not I; Christ liveth in me."

For the second objection, let me guard you against thinking that this supreme offering of your will to God takes away your happiness; rather it will increase and establish your peace. The heart that leaves all to heaven and reposes in the eternal care usually dismisses anxiety.

Amid the darkness of life the Heavenly Father knows what we need and answers our requests so that we are not harmed, and the soul drops back satisfied, feeling that the everlasting arms are underneath and that all things work together for good.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 8

THE CHILD IN THE MIDST.

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 18:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—"In heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."—Matthew 10:10 R. V.

Like two mighty mountain peaks there stand before us in this lesson two tremendously vital lessons. The first and the foremost is that of discipleship as suggested by the question in verse one, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom?" And the second lesson is that of Christ's attitude towards children. Jesus again reveals himself as the world's greatest teacher. He teaches by example—setting a child before them, and by exhortation, "Except ye become as children," by contrast, etc.

The very form of the disciples' question revealed their coarse ambition for power and clearly indicated that they were as yet far from comprehending the principles of his kingdom. One of the most insidious temptations that comes to the Christian worker is the ambitious desire for place and power. It is hard to reconcile church politics with the principles of the kingdom of God.

Jesus answers their question by the use of objective teaching that always has such an advantage over the purely metaphysical method of answering such a question. Placing a child in their midst he answered in the words found in verse two of the lesson.

What He Meant.

The word "verily" is tremendous with emphasis. "I say," again reveals his authority to answer. "Except ye turn," what does he mean? To become childish? No, but to become childlike; there is a vast deal of difference. There the child stands, trustful, obedient, submissive, unselfish, pure, potential, imperfect, ready to receive impressions as wax and as tenacious to retain those impressions as granite. Pride, self-confidence, disobedience, selfishness, impurity, assumed perfectness, and an unwillingness to learn will effectually keep us out of the kingdom of heaven. What a rebuke his answer implied, viz., not who is greatest but rather, "are you sure you are really in the kingdom?" The true disciple who really comprehends the essence of Christ's teaching is far less concerned with his rank in the kingdom than he is to "know him" and thus make sure of a place in the kingdom. Ever after this, when wrong ambitions arose, these disciples must have recalled that sweet child and Jesus' saying, "be like that."

Does this lesson then teach us that all children are by nature children of the kingdom? Hardly, though we certainly do not believe that a child dying in infancy is lost. Rather we incline to the belief that they have that spirit of teachableness and trust that fits them to "enter" (v. 3) the kingdom (see John 3:6). Therefore, the added significance of verse six. The responsibility of parents and teachers to lead them into the kingdom at this early age when their trustfulness has not been destroyed.

Let us look at some of the conditions whereby we enter the kingdom. John 10:9, "I am the door, by me shall ye enter." John 3:3, "Except ye be born again." Heb. 3:19, "They could not enter because of unbelief." Read also 2 Peter 1:5-11.

How to Become Great.

Having thus struck at the primary question involved, Jesus then tells them how, once being in the kingdom, to become great, "whoso humbleth himself, etc." To humble yourself is voluntarily to choose the humble, the lowly, place for yourself; that place removed from the admiration and the adulation of men. Paul learned this lesson and constantly refers to himself as the "bond slave" and wishes that he might be accursed for the sake of his brethren Israel. Moses found this place when he pleaded with God to blot him out of the book of his remembrance but to save the children of Israel. Jesus is himself the greatest illustration of this principle. (See Phil. 2:6-11.)

Jesus goes on to teach by contrast what is to be our attitude toward those who are in the kingdom. There is an incidental illumination of the attitude of little children to Jesus. They were never afraid of him. It is true that he might have meant here humble man who have childlike hearts, but we are inclined to feel that it was real children of which he is speaking. Our treatment of them is our treatment of him, for he completely identifies himself with them.

Jesus pictures for us the heavenly glory that rests upon children and yet we in our folly too often fail to receive them, neglect our God-given opportunity, or, worse still, cause them to stumble, and bring upon ourselves, upon our homes and our nation a penalty even worse than that of being drowned in the midst of the sea. Such is the greatness of childhood. If we are to make sure of entering the kingdom it must be as we get back to childhood, get back to the principles of trustfulness, of humility, of service and of purity. It is then we enter into fellowship with God.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

Opened School Houses to Wider Use

In the August American Magazine appears an article about Edmund J. Ward, creator of the school social center idea which has spread to many states. Following is an extract from the article:

"The Rochester School Board had in hand an appropriation of five thousand dollars to pay the expense of beginning the wider use of the public school building and grounds, for a blind man could see that all that half-idle, conveniently located public property should be put to some larger use, and they were looking for a man to take charge.

"Mr. Ward had been director of the toughest recreation field in Buffalo and President of the Directors' Association there, acting pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Washington, organizer of the Men's Club in Silver Creek; had seen eight years of football and other athletics; had won highest oratorical honors at college and thrown the champion heavyweight of Cornell. He spoke of some of these experiences. Then—be remembered, 'I'd walk across the continent to work on that job,' he said, 'but I can't take it; I'm black-listed.' And he told why he was off the faculty at Hamilton.

"That would be the end of the story if the president of the School Board hadn't been George M. Forbes. Dr. Forbes looked at Mr. Ward. Then he said: "You've had the training. You see the possibilities. If in addition to these qualifications we can get a man who is willing to sacrifice himself for what he believes, I think he is the man we want. If you'll prove that last statement as to why you're leaving Hamilton, I will favor your appointment by the Board.'

"That was how Mr. Ward became the hired man of all the people in the city, not simply the hired man, the minister of one variety of 'the good people,' the professor of a few selected youth, but the community hired man, on the job of serving folk in getting their money's worth in acquaintance and understanding, in wholesome recreation and the joy of democracy.

"And at the end of two years the people's school buildings all over Rochester, some of them equipped with gymnasium, library, games, motion picture machines, were being used as common citizens' common council chambers, centers of neighborhood; and it was being demonstrated that people of all creeds, parties and incomes are just folks, and enjoy getting together as they used to in the little red schoolhouse back home. The American institution had developed the Social Center.

"It was at about this time that Governor Charles E. Hughes spoke at a citizens' banquet in Rochester and said of Mr. Ward's work:

"'I am more interested in what you are doing and in what it stands for than in anything else in the world. You are buttressing the foundation of democracy.'"

The Doctor in the School

"We have sometimes," says Maria Montessori, "had to do with children who disturbed the others and were deaf to our admonitions. First, we would have them specially observed by the doctor, but often they were found to be quite normal. We would then place a little table in the corner of the room and seat the child at it, with his face to the others, giving him whatever he wanted to play with. This isolation would almost always succeed in claiming the child; the sight of his companions would be a most efficacious object lesson in behaviour. Moreover, the isolated child would be the object of special care, as though he were ill. I myself, on entering, would first go straight to him, caressing him like an infant, and would then turn to the others and interest myself in their work as though they had been men. I do not know what happened in their souls, but certain it is that the 'conversion' of the isolated children was always definite and deep. They took pride in knowing how to work and to behave with dignity and for the most part they preserved a tender affection for the teacher and for me."

A system which embodies such a capital of human effort could not be unimportant. The attention of the ultra-modern educational world is largely centered upon it and no student of childhood can afford to overlook it.—The Christian Herald.

SCHOOLS CLOSE TO MOTHER EARTH

What Corn and Potato Clubs Do For the Boys.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

Jefferson County Leads With Its Magnificant Gardening Land—How William Frey Grew Eighty-eight Bushels of Potatoes on One-fourth of an Acre

Gradually the thinking school people are beginning to see and understand that if the parents will not go to the school the school must go to the home and make itself felt. Nothing has helped more in this movement than the boys' corn and potato clubs in this and many other states. The tremendous growth of the movement is due largely to a rational use of the children's enthusiasm and desire TO DO SOMETHING THEMSELVES. PLEASURE IN ACHIEVEMENT COMES FROM DOING IT YOUR SELF, and pleasure in achievement is the largest factor in human life.

William and Walter Frey live about eight miles from Louisville in a splendid farming and gardening section of Jefferson county. When your reporter

A GOOD SHOCK.

visited them on Saturday, 2d of November, he found them busy storing "second crop" potatoes for the winter market.

William Frey, the elder brother, grew one-fourth of an acre of potatoes this season. He harvested eighty-eight bushels of splendid tubers on the plot. When he was asked about the crop and its cultivation, he said:

"Yes, that yield was some better than most of the neighbors around here. You see, eighty-eight bushels on a little piece is the same as 117 barrels to the acre. Of course I did some things the neighbors didn't do, because I did all of my work from the directions the government sent me. Everybody plows manure under when they break the ground in the spring, but I used my two big wagon loads of rotted manure for a top dressin' after my potatoes were in the ground.

"The folks that came over here said my potatoes were darker green than any of the others in the neighborhood an' we all saw that the vines were mighty heavy an' fine. I went over the patch three times with a fourteen tooth

WILLIAM FREY AND HIS POTATOES

cultivator, an' I was careful not to let it cut deeper than two inches. After that I gave it two workin's with a five tooth cultivator.

"Yes, my potatoes will get the first prize this year in this county. It'll make the quarter of an acre pay mighty well, because it's $50 in gold.'

Walter Frey, the younger brother has an acre of corn in the contest, but it had not been husked when your correspondent visited the farm early in November. The ground showed that careful work had been done during the summer, and the eighteen huge shocks that stood upon the acre gave promise of a large yield.

"I planted the Boone County White that the state furnished us boys," he said in answer to my questions, "but I only got about half a stand of corn, so I had to use some of our own Boone County for replanting the acre. Of course a bad stand is a mighty poor start in a corn contest. Next time I am goin' to test the seed so as to be sure about my stand.

"Yes, I used a lot of manure on that acre. Before I plowed it this spring I scattered four big loads of manure so I could turn it under.

"I was goin' to do more plowin' an cultivatin' than anybody around here this year, but a big windstorm tangled it so I had to quit early. I did cultivate it four times an' didn't stir the ground more than two inches deep. The directions for corn makes that a mighty strong point."

Home Course In Domestic Science

XIV.—Principles of Home Decoration.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,

In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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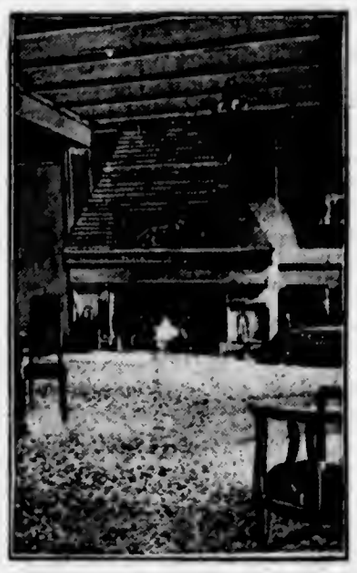
THE subject of home decoration and furnishing is so large and comes so closely to the individual life of the family that an outsider hesitates to make even the simplest suggestions. And yet just because the subject is large and important and because it is, on the whole, so little understood by the average person is one very good reason why instruction is needed along certain lines. All that I shall attempt, however, in these articles on house furnishing will be some of the very first principles, just a few hints for the women who are not sure of their own opinions on such matters, whose experience has been limited and whose opportunities for getting really good things are very few.

There was a time in the history of our country when the family was content with the home which simply afforded shelter. That was the primitive object of the home, an instinct developed from early ages, when caves, rocks and later mounds of earth and wood furnished the dwelling place for the family. Undeveloped were the instincts which prompted primeval man to seek a place of shelter for his own little circle of human beings. They were, however, the beginning of the highest and strongest social institution in the world, that of family life and the private home. Now conditions have changed, people have developed, and the home must be something more than a place of shelter. It is still the keystone of the nation, the place where those qualities which make for good citizenship are developed, and therefore it is worthy of all the thought, all the intelligent planning and the noblest feelings that can be brought to it. The true home should reflect the character of the people who inhabit it, and above all else it should be of such a nature as to bring out the best there is in each individual beneath its roof. And a home in the true sense of the word can and does do this.



COMFORTABLE LIVING ROOM.

Things Not to Do.

Some of the most glaring faults in home furnishing are the commonest, those committed thoughtlessly or perhaps, to be more exact, those prompted by the dictates of fashion. It is so much easier very often to put into our homes and wear on our persons, even to put into our manner, those things which fashion says are right rather than to adopt those things which suit our own individuality, environment and needs.

Just because fashion states that a certain kind of wall paper, a certain color in carpets or certain styles in furniture are the "latest" and "newest" is no reason in the world why they should be put into your homes unless they will be suitable there. Yet very many times the decree goes forth and is followed blindly, with the result that beauty, harmony and repose are qualities totally ignored in many homes. Some one has said: "The world is full of beautiful things if one has money to buy them. The world is also full of ugly things—things false in art, in truth and beauty. They are things made to sell with only this idea behind them." So do not be tempted by the too common expression, "It is the very latest style," when buying furnishings for your home or wearing apparel for yourself unless the "very latest thing" has beauty and suitability to recommend it.

To have something like every one else is also another fault made in house furnishing. That is one reason why so many country houses try to reproduce on a cheaper scale the city home and why there are so many unattractive homes in smaller towns and country places. Ignorance of or indifference to color and color harmony is another cause for lack of beauty in furnishing.

Again, pictures, furniture, ornaments and everything else are brought into our home without a thought of articles already there. The new and the old are combined without questioning whether one suits the other or not, and in consequence both are spoiled.

Some Rules to Follow.

To furnish a home satisfactorily one must always consider the style of house, its location, the use to which it is to be put, as well as the cost of its furnishing. Not a single piece of furniture should be bought without some thought as to whether it is suitable for the home and its use; also whether it will be in harmony with furniture already in it.

When a woman has sufficient money at her command and can furnish the house completely from cellar to attic it is an easy matter to give the contract into the hands of a professional, occasionally with good results, sometimes disappointment. But when one must consider dollars carefully and furnish one room at a time, possibly only getting the absolute necessities for that room at first, it is a harder problem to solve. The latter woman, however, is the one whom I should like to help. Remember, then, in the first place not to buy anything unless it is appropriate to the use for which it is intended as well as for the completeness of the room. Remember to always select the real and substantial in preference to the showy imitation. If it is a question of tables, buy the simplest form, made of perfect wood, with best finish, rather than the elaborately carved, showy piece flimsily put together. A good enameled iron or plain brass bedstead will be infinitely more satisfactory in the end than one of cheap inlaid wood.

A large expenditure of money does not always imply a satisfactory home. Truth and harmony, the elements of beauty, may be secured in the most inexpensive cottage as well as in the palace.

The ideal country house is built on broad, generous lines. Never should it have the high, narrow, cramped roof frequently seen on crowded city streets, where space is at a premium. It should have also roomy verandas and porches, low ceilings, wide, low windows and hospitable looking doors opening into comfortable, homelike rooms. Such a house should be sincere in its furnishings—should not suggest imitation in any way. This impression of genuineness can be given by inexpensive material, even by homemade furniture, very much better than by showy workmanship carelessly performed.

Treatment of High Ceilings.

Some of the houses built forty or fifty years ago have ceilings too high to express real comfort. A room 10 by 12 feet with a twelve foot ceiling has the appearance of being extremely narrow, while a room the same size with a nine foot ceiling may give a real cozy effect. What is to be done with the high ceiling? The simplest way out of the difficulty is to cheat the eye into forgetfulness of those extra three feet. This can be done by using horizontal lines in the wall decoration. Either the ceiling paper can be brought down on the wall to the distance of three feet, the upper part of the wall may be finished with a frieze, or three feet at the base may be covered with canvas or wood paneling, then six feet of figured paper, finished with a narrow picture molding and joining the ceiling paper, which has been dropped three feet. Any of these methods will give the impression of a lower ceiling.

Borders have their place in wall decoration, but they should not be used in rooms with low ceilings. Such a room should be decorated with striped paper and have the wall covering extend close up to the angle formed by the ceiling, and here the picture molding is put on. Never use wide stripes or large designs of any kind on a small room, and bear in mind that simplicity in design and color is a good rule to follow in wall decorations as well as in any part of house furnishing.

Good and Bad in Wall Covering.

The owner of a new house is inclined to leave the walls undecorated for the first few months at least after the house is finished. His reason may be the added expense of decoration, or he may think he prefers the plain white wall just for its simplicity and because it is sanitary. If the walls have been finished with a smooth white surface it is more than likely every one will weary of them in a short time. Plain white walls give the feeling of being shut in a box, as if there were a limit to space. A smooth white surface also tires the eyes. Not so the rough plasters, which are quite generally used nowadays. And if to the plaster has been added a little color, a hint of gray or deep cream, the effect is satisfying for a long time. Indeed, for almost any room in the house, with the possible exception of the reception room or parlor, this rough surface simply tinted makes a most desirable wall finish. The smooth wall may be decorated in almost any color with calcimine or muresco, giving a pleasing background for pictures. Whatever the wall decoration, it should be chosen with relation to the lighting of the room; also to the furnishings.

If the floor covering has considerable design and color, then the wall should have but one tint, and if the draperies are figured again be careful to select a flat color for the walls. Among the chief objections to wall paper are the exaggerated designs and too conspicuous colors, which are common in most of them. The size of the room and the kind of floor covering should largely determine whether the wall should be decorated with a paper having a pattern or a plain design. It is so much easier to err on the side of too much design than too little that unless you are sure of your knowledge of color combination it is generally better to keep to plain effects.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE
Will sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:07 p. m	3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:45 a.m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:34 p. m.	12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m.	5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
BEREA	11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA	4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.

The officers and teachers of the Union Bible School spent a very pleasant evening last week at the home of Mr. and Miss Burgess, on Prospect Street.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and daughter, Frances, of Lexington have been spending the past week in town with relatives and friends. Mr. Porter joined them over Sunday for a brief visit.

It's no difference what kind of stove you want, you can get it at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. Aaron Huff who is studying at State College at Lexington spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Berea with Mrs. Huff at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ah Golden.

The largest line of stoves ever shown in Berea now on exhibition at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. George Golden was in Cincinnati at the first of the week on business.

Who will win the prizes at Welch's? (adv.)

Miss Mary Stewart of Kirksville was shopping in Berea last Wednesday.

The big contest is now on at Welch's. (adv.)

Mr. Noel Mitchell has been spending several days with his brother at Silver Creek.

It's up to you, for your purchases at Welch's during the next four months will make thousands of votes for some one. (adv.)

Mr. Will Wood of Indiana has been visiting friends and relatives in Berea.

FIRE, FIRE, Insure your property against loss by fire with H. C. Woolf, successor to W. H. Porter, Berea, Ky.

Mr. Nathan Ambrose who has been in the west for a number of years on account of his health is making an extended visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bart Ambrose.

Highest Cash Prices paid for holiday turkeys. J. S. Gott, Depot St. (adv.)

Hon. Wm. Clark of McKee was in Berea at the latter part of last week.

A little daughter, Amabel, has come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Pow of West VanLear, Ky.

A Berea boy, Lester Hill, now attending school at the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, Oregon, took the second prize of $25 offered by the State Horticultural Society for the best oration on a horticultural subject. The contest took place at Portland, Oregon, in connection with the great Pacific Northwest Land Products Show, held there, November 18 to 23.

Mr. Louis Lester and family have moved into Mrs. Sallie Cornelison's house on Center St.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Adams have moved to Wildie and will make their home for the present with Mrs. Adams' parents.

Mr. Louis Fowler of Station Camp has been in town for several days on business.

The Misses Catherine Waterbury and Frances Cameron delightfully entertained a number of Hall girls to a "Pink Tea Party" at Boone Tavern, Monday afternoon.

A letter from S. W. Boggs states that he is happy and is enjoying his work at the Divinity School at Yale.

Prof. L. V. Dodge leaves, today, for Unicoi and will probably not return. Mrs. Dodge is still in the hospital and she expects to join him later.

Dr. Chas. F. Hubbard is attending a meeting of College Presidents at Chicago this week.

Mr. Floyd Shockley who has been employed as telegraph operator at Boyne Falls for the past two years returned to Berea last week.

Mr. V. B. Bowers of Elk Park, N. C., is spending a few days with his family who are attending school here.

Miss Davis of Cincinnati is paying her long time friend, Miss Jean Cameron, at Boone Tavern an extended visit.

WANTED

6x8x8 oak ties at this and other points. See J. W. Hoskins, Berea, Ky.

PRISCILLA BAZAAR

The Priscilla Club will hold its annual Bazaar in Mrs. S. R. Baker's store, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 13th and 14th. Aprons, towels, bags and various articles of fancy work for Christmas presents, home made candy and fruit cake will be on sale.

FARM FOR SALE

80 acres of land on Richmond and Kingston pike, 2 miles from Berea, for sale. 8 room dwelling, good well, orchard and all necessary out houses. Write, Elihu Bicknell. (ad.)
Berea, Ky., R. F. D. No. 1

FOR SALE

I have for sale a six room house and two acres of land at Kingston, Ky. Must be sold before Jan 1st, '13. Call on, or write J. A. Riddell, Kingston, Ky. (adv.)

CHESTNUT SHINGLES

Write me for prices on the famous "Waddle" make of shingles, best on the market.
H. H. Wood, Wildie, Ky.

WANTED

At once, high class specialty salesman for Virginia, Ohio, Georgia, South Carolina and Kentucky to sell the celebrated line of 49c framed pictures and mirrors—the strongest premium proposition and trade winner in existence. Successful applicants will not be disappointed regarding remuneration. Address John A. Wyatt, Berea, Ky.

FOR RENT

Desirable property, six acres of land, house, and all necessary outbuildings just outside the city limits of Richmond on the Big Hill Pike. Property will be rented for one year, and possession given the 20th of December. Address Mrs. Rachel Coffield, 624 South Lime St., Lexington, Ky. (adv.)

TWO HOUSES BURNED

The people of the West End experienced another very destructive fire last Friday morning at 8:30. Two houses were burned, one belonging to Mr. T. J. Kinnard; the other to Mr. Thos. Ogg, which was rented, and a nearby house belonging to Mr. Stout was very badly damaged. The fire caught in the upstairs of Mr. Kinnard's house; the cause being unknown.

The value of both residences is estimated to be about $3,000.

There was no insurance except on Mr. Kinnard's property, which was nine hundred dollars.

AN APPROPRIATE ENTERTAINMENT

The members of the "Student Faculty," having whirled about the circle of duty, study and teaching,—for the past few weeks, becoming weary of the dignity and monotony of the situation, flew off on a tangent last Wednesday night. Dressed in the attire of little tots they assembled in the parlor of the Dodge house, where the committee had provided for their entertainment. The evening was spent quite appropriately, in children's games and merriment, chiefly merriment, and after the serving of refreshments and the execution of "stunts" by the various dignitaries, the company dispersed, looking forward to the next meeting with a peculiar longing which only those who have been royally entertained can fully appreciate.

BALLOON ASCENSION

Monday will be a glad day in Berea. A monster balloon ascension and triple parachute drops by Aeronaut C. E. Blankston is being secured by popular subscription. The hour is 1:30 p. m.

S. E. A. IN LOUISVILLE

The Southern Educational Association met in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 28 to 30.

The attendance was not as large as hoped and the membership of the association for the year coming will not exceed seven hundred and fifty. Most of the important schools of the South, however, were represented by one or more members.

The Association is doing a great work in bringing public attention to the problems of education peculiar to the South. Thru its insistance we are now fully alive to the fact that the population of the South is largely rural and that the South's problem is one of rural education.

A glance at the program of the session will show that the dominant note was education as a preparation for life and life in rural communities.

There were many able speakers from almost every state in the south and all spoke of educational advancement in this section.

Berea had a good delegation present.

A FOUR DAYS PROGRAM

Mr. Horace Caldwell, a former Berea student, who is principal of the school at McKinney, Lincoln County, has arranged for a four days' farmers meeting which includes a corn show, etc., in connection with his school work.

Prof. Frank Montgomery of the United States Bureau of Agriculture and Berea College will be present to deliver addresses and assist in the work, as also representatives from the State University.

Large crowds are expected as the farmers of this region are awakening to their needs.

The Citizen will give a short account of the proceedings in the issue of next week.

STOVES

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SAVE THE DIFFERENCE
Welch's

VISITOR'S DAY

Friday afternoon, December 6th, will be observed as Visitors' Day for all the Foundation and Model Schools. A cordial invitation is extended by the Superintendent and teachers of these departments to all parents and friends of the students to visit us at this time.

Junior schools will be in session: 1:15 to 3 o'clock; Foundation Schools 1:15 to 4:30.

Supt. and Teachers.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

The business of the railways for September while showing a considerable improvement over that of September, 1911, does not maintain the rate of increase set by the record-breaking month of August. The total net operating revenue of 90 per cent of the steam railways increased $5,896,840 for September, while the increase for August was $13,865,622. This increase in net operating revenue was at the rate of $21 per mile of line for the month or at the rate of 70 cents per mile of line per day.

FARMERS WEEK AT STATE UNIVERSITY

One of the annual events at State University is farmers' week, which is scheduled this year for Jan. 6th to 13th.

The week will be occupied with the annual conventions of various farmers associations of Kentucky.

Tuesday is swine day; Wednesday, corn day; Thursday, sheep and horticultural day; Friday, dairy cattle day, and Saturday, horses and beef cattle day.

Farmers from all over the state are requested to send corn and other products for exhibition.

Premium lists and programs can be secured by writing to T. R. Bryant, College of Agriculture, Lexington.

STRAYED

A heifer calf about nine or ten months old, color red, tinged with black and with white feet and hind legs white to the knees. Owner can secure her by paying the cost of grazing for several months and for this ad—35 cents. Address Tarlton Combs, Berea, Ky.

THE RACKET STORE

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY
All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.
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XMAS
Cut Glass and Silver Novelties
AT
The Berea Drug Company,
Incorporated,
THE REXALL STORE,

THE THANKSGIVING GAME

An ideal day, an enthusiastic crowd, two evenly matched teams, both intending to win made the Thanksgiving game, between the College and Academy one of unusual interest.

The fairness and promptness of the referee, John Welch, added much to the interest and spiciness of the game and was commented upon by all who understand football.

On the Academy team the tackling by McGregor and Jones was excellent and Saxton did the strongest work of the game in bucking the line. A weak line formation made it impossible for the Academy to strike their opponents with the snap and vigor that good line work demands.

On the College side Clinton Jones, Douglas and Robinson did splendid tackling, while Muntz at Center by repeated lunges over the Academy line worried their quarter and half backs, causing many fumbles and much uncertain playing.

Both teams were rather weak in offensive play. Generally the interference was in fair form but was easily broken up and was rather slow.

The College kicked off in the first quarter and kept the ball in Academy territory, time being called with the ball in the possession of the College team and on the Academy twenty-five yard line.

The College team opened the second quarter with a fake play between Hoffman, the quarterback, and Jones, the right half. The entire College team dropped into position for an end run by Jones. The Academy team rushed in and broke up the end play, tackling Jones vigorously, but left an open field thru which Hoffman, after a feint to pass Jones the ball, carried the pig skin back of the Academy goal, making the only score of the entire game. Chambers failed to kick goal leaving the score 6 to 0 in favor of the College.

In the third quarter the Academy kicked off and kept in College territory most of the time. Neither team scored.

The Academy had the best of it thruout the fourth quarter. At one time they were within about three yards of their opponents goal, but the ball went to the College on downs and was punted into somewhat safer territory. The game closed with the line up close enough to the College goal to keep the interest of the crowd at a high pitch, and to hold the College department in tense anxiety.

The line up:

College.		Academy.
Douglas	R. E.	J. Jones
Batson	R. T.	Murrell
Cromer	R. G.	Wilson
Muntz	C.	Vogle
Parker	L. G.	Click
Anderson	L. T.	J. O. Bowman
Robinson	L. E.	Phillips
Hoffman	Q. B.	Bleatt
C. Jones	R. H.	Hunter
F. O. Bowman	L. H.	McGregor
Chambers	F. B.	Saxton.

Substitute for Academy Hatch for Hunter.

We commend both teams for hard playing, manly sportsmanship during the game, and gentlemanly conduct afterward. We sincerely hope that this style of play and this standard of sportsmanship have come to stay.

BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 20c per pound.
Eggs, 30c per dozen.
VEGETABLES—
Irish potatoes, 70c per bu.
Sweet potatoes $1 per bu.
Cabbage, 1½c per pound.
POULTRY:—
Chickens, fryers, 8c per pound.
Hens, 7c per pound. Roosters, 5c.
FRUITS:—
Apples, 75c per bu. Pears $1 per bu.
FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.
Best grade flour, $3.40 per cwt.
Meal, $1 per bu.
Wheat bran, $1.40 per hundred.
Wheat, $1 per bushel.
Corn 55c per bu.
Oats, 50c per bushel.
Hay, 60c per hundred.
Cattle, 3 1-4 to 5c per lb.
Calves, 5 to 6c per pound.
Hogs, 6¼ to 6¾c per pound.
Sheep, 2 3-4 to 3, 3 1-2 per lb.
Lambs, 4 to 6c per pound.
Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

POULTRY:—
Springers (1 1-2 lbs and over) 15c pound. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c., Turkeys, hens, 16 1-2 c lb., toms, 16 1-2c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c lb., Young guineas 4.00@5.00 doz.
CATTLE, HOGS, ETC.
Cattle, 3.25@7.75.
Calves, 8.00@10.25.
Hogs, 3.50@7.50.
Pigs (110 lbs. and less) 4.00@7.50.
Sheep 2.85@3.35.
Lambs 4.25@6.25.
Corn 75c per bu.
Wheat 95c per bu.
Hay, 15.00 per ton.

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YOUR SATISFACTION is the first consideration at our store. We want to make sure that every purchase you make here proves so satisfactory that you will be sure to come back and recommend us to your friends too.

OUR FALL 1912 STOCK will surpass all previous ones, not only as regards extensiveness of assortments, but as to the attractiveness of the values offered in men's and boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and caps; ladies', misses' and children's cloaks; ladies' suits and skirts, in fact any thing you want for man, woman or child, ready-made. A trial is all we ask.

Respectfully,

HAYES & GOTT
"The Quality Store"
BEREA, - - - - KENTUCKY

OUR BOYS and GIRLS

THE MYSTERIOUS APPLE.

The performer of this trick shows to his spectators what apparently is only an ordinary apple with a string running through it. Then the performer remarks thus: "I will now wind one end of the twine around my finger and hold the other under my feet. Any one can command the apple to stop at any point on the string and it will do so." The spectators

will be inclined to disbelieve this statement, but upon trial, they will find the apple most obedient to their orders. The explanation of the mysterious movements of the apple is this: the apple must be pierced by two goose quills so as to form a rather large angle about the middle of it. Then pass the twine through the opening. Holding the ends between one's hand and foot so as to control the tension of the string, one can make the apple do one's bidding absolutely. It will descend or pause immediately upon order. When you draw upon the twine the portion which is in the apple will press upon the angle formed by the passages and with this pressure will hold the apple wherever any one desires it to stop. On the contrary, when you hold the line loosely all rigidity is removed and the apple of course descends.

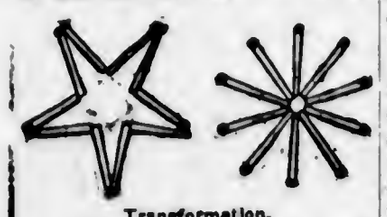
A Changeable Picture.

The accompanying pictures show how you can make some amusing "cut-up" pictures. First draw a circle on a piece of cardboard, and divide it into six sections as shown. Sketch the picture of a pig or some other animal, being careful to place the lines so that when the pieces are cut apart some of them can be moved around to different positions.

For instance, in the upper picture the pig is shown running full-tilt for his dinner, while if you merely transfer the two leg sections you can make him stand still. If you like his tail higher in the air you can exchange the tail section with the section next above it. With these hints you will be able to produce other pictures of the same sort.—Philadelphia Record.

Making Ten-Pointed Star.

Take five wooden matches and bend each of them into a V. Place them together, as is shown in the diagram, so that they take the form of an as-



Transformation.

terisk, or a ten-pointed star. Lay them on some smooth surface, and without touching them transform them into a star with five points.

Solution: To change the ten-pointed star of wooden matches into one of five points without touching it, let water fall into the very center, as it lies on quite a smooth surface, and in a few moments, under the action of the water, it will gradually assume the shape shown in the second diagram, of a five-pointed star. This is a very simple and effective after-dinner trick. Small matches move best.

COMING MUSICAL TREAT

As usual, the Harmonia Society of the College will give "The Messiah" this year. The date announced is Dec. 17th. "The Messiah" always draws a large crowd, those having heard it on previous occasions being the most anxious, it would seem, to hear it again. And each year there are recruits to the audience from those who have not heard it before. A larger audience than any previous year will no doubt be present at the coming rendering of the great oratorio, and for their benefit we give below a sketch of the composer and some interesting facts concerning this masterpiece of music.

The Story of the Messiah

For more than one hundred and sixty years men have delighted to honor the name of George Frederick Handel. He was not only one of the world's greatest composers but a great and noble character. His best works are the sacred oratorios and thousands of people have been made better and nobler by hearing his music.

Handel had been invited to visit Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and wishing to give the Irish people, whom he called "a generous and polite nation," something new, he composed the Messiah, and, incredible as it seems, this tremendous oratorio was written in 24 days.

It is said that, when Handel was writing that part of his "Messiah," "He was despised and rejected of men," a friend, coming to his room, found him in tears and shaken with emotion. He so lived in this scene that its pathos and sorrow possessed him, and thus he was able to make other people enter into it, too. A young woman walked slowly away from a rendering of the 'Messiah" with such an awed face that her companion said, "That Hallelujah Chorus was grand wasn't it?" "Oh, it wasn't that that took hold of me so. It was, 'He was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief.' I could see it all—the buffeting and smiting and derision. It never was so real and so awful as today. Such a Savior, despised and rejected of men!"

He was enthusiastically received in Ireland and so great was the demand for the tickets for the first performance that, 'ladies were requested to come without hoops and gentlemen without swords thereby affording seating capacity for a hundred more people than otherwise could be accommodated.

Handel was so generous that he arranged with the director that the entire proceeds should go to three charities, "The Mercers' Hospital," "The Charitable Infirmary" and the "Society for Releaving Prisoners in Goal from Debt."

The first performance took place April 13th, 1742, and was a success from the beginning. Great as was the first success of the Messiah, who, unless it was the composer himself, could have foreseen the wonderful power for good which it was to become' Its influence has steadily widened and increased throughout the years, and will doubtless continue until the masses of the people shall know it and love it.

In most places where it has been heard many times, the people who hear it most frequently are the most eager to hear it again. It so grows on one that he looks forward from year to year to its rendering with anticipation.

When complimented by Lord Kinoul upon the wonderful "entertainment" he had given the people, Handel, replied "My Lord, I should be sorry if I have only entertained them; I wish to make them better."

On being asked what were his feelings when he wrote the "Hallelujah Chorus" Handel replied, "I thought I saw all Heaven before me and the great God Himself."

Handel directed the Messiah thirty-four times himself.

Some time before his death Handel became blind, a sad fate which has come to a number of famous musicians. Still he continued to conduct his great oratorios at the organ.

He had many times expressed a wish that he might die on Good Friday. On Good Friday, 1779, he died and his body was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, where, not long afterwards, was placed a statue of the great composer looking upward. On a table beside him lies an unfinished score of the Messiah and in his hand is a pen resting on the scroll "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

He rests from his labor but his works follow him.

Congress Convenes for Short Session

The 62nd Congress convened, Monday noon, in its last session, which is the short session that expires Mar. 4th.

Senator Bacon presided in the Senate, taking the place of Vice President Sherman, who recently died, and Speaker Clark called the House to order.

The galleries in both Houses were crowded and the Capitol for some time before the opening of the two Houses was a scene of great interest and activity, not only the old members and those that are to take part in the present session being present, but many of the newly elected members and throngs of visitors.

The Senate adjourned after twenty minutes in respect to the Vice President and Senators Bayburn and Heyburn, who have died since the close of the session, Aug. 26th. The adjournment was until eleven o'clock Tuesday, when the President's message was received and read. At two o'clock Tuesday afternoon the Senate was again in session for the impeachment proceedings of Judge Archbald of the Commerce Court. This trial will take up most of the time of the Senate for a month at least.

In the House the greatest good humor prevailed, ex-Speaker Cannon, who has been a member for forty years and who was recently defeated, being roundly cheered as he entered. He, with a great many others, will end his Legislative career with this session. The House adjourned after a short session in respect to the memory of several Congressmen who have died during the intermission.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

convenes. It would seem now that the Senate will be equally divided, 48 Republicans and 48 Democrats, Vice President Marshall casting the deciding vote.

TRIAL OF THE DYNAMITERS

The trial of the fifty-three defendants in the dynamite case at Indianapolis has progressed with more or less excitement for more than a month, and only the Government's witnesses have been heard. Testimony for the defendants began, Monday with Frank M. Ryan, President of the Iron Workers Union, one of the chief defendants, on the stand, and others of the defendents will testify. The case will hardly close before the holidays.

STRIKE LEADERS ACQUITTED

The three strike leaders on trial at Salem, Mass., for the murder of Anna Lopizzo during the textile strike in Lawrence, were acquitted, Nov. 26th, and were given a great ovation on returning to Lawrence, making speeches before large assemblages, and one of them declaring that they owed their lives to the solidarity of the industrial classes and that, while the strike for an advance in wages was won, workmen would never get their share until they owned the mills.

TO PENSION PRESIDENTS

The agitation following Mr. Carnegie's proposition to pension our ex-Presidents has led to a movement on the part of Congress to relieve the ex-steel Magnate of that burden. Representative Hurleson having gotten the consent of a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee to include a provision in the Appropriation Bill granting $7,500 a year to the ex-Presidents and giving them a seat in the House of Representatives. The measure is likely to meet with strenuous opposition, however, and its defeat is almost assured.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

feet. The cost is $2,052,000 and two years have been consumed in its construction.

TRAIN REACHES McROBERTS

The L. and E. extension from Jackson, that has been in process of building for more than a year and has opened up so much of Eastern Kentucky, is about completed, the first train having reached McRoberts early last week.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the railroads if the extension of lines and double tracking are to be taken as evidence. The work on the L. and N. from Paris to Cincinnati is nearly completed, and the new line from Winchester to Irvine is being pushed.

Announcement is also made that the Mountain Central, which runs from the L. and E. to Campton, in Wolfe County, is to be extended to Hazel Green during the next year.

NOTED WOMAN DIES

Mrs. Mary R. Belknap, one of the oldest residents of Louisville and wife of William B. Belknap, founder of the Mercantile house of Belknap and Company, died last Thursday. Mrs. Belknap was ninety-one years of age and retained her accustomed vigor and health until a week ago. In her long life there are many benefactions to her credit, one of the last being a gift to the Lincoln Institute at Simpsonville.

FORMER GOV. TAYLOR MARRIES

Ex-Governor Taylor, who has lived in Indiana since he fled from the State after the assassination of Senator Goebel, was married at Jamestown, Ky., Sunday, to Mrs. Nora Megar. This is the bride's third marriage and the governor's second.

MORE ABOUT THE ELECTION

The official count of Kentucky's vote in the recent election shows that Wilson carried 96 counties, Taft 19 and Roosevelt, 5, according to a Frankfort dispatch. Wilson's majority over both is 1,396.

JOIN CRUSADE AGAINST MORMONISM

(Continued from first page)

following facts, which have been proved by careful investigation and reliable statistics.

1. That one of the problems with which the American people will soon have to deal is the revival of polygamy in Utah—for the Mormon church has violated its own revelation in that the polygamous marriages contracted before 1890 have not been given up and new plural marriages have taken place on a considerable scale.

2. That new polygamous marriages have been entered into by young men and women 20 to 30 years old.

3. That if polygamy should suddenly stop, enough young people have entered the relation recently to keep the institution alive in Utah for another fifty years.

4. That Polygamy is nearly as prevalent there now as it was before 1890.

5. That the long list of recent polygamous marriages in Salt Lake City (more than 200) is admitted to be correct by Mormons as well as Gentiles.

6. That the Church still teaches polygamy openly as orthodox Mormon doctrine.

7. That the Church still keeps in its book of Doctrines the principles of polygamy and does not publish the manifesto against it.

8. That books strongly teaching polygamy are circulated at authorized Mormon book-shops.

9. That the Church honors and promotes recent polygamists.

10. That the Mormons maintain "cities of refuge" in Utah which they call "lambing stations" where their polygamous children are born.

11. That the prevailing custom in Mormon settlements in Canada is to keep their legal wives in Canada and their polygamous wives in Utah or Mexico.

12. That the Mormons confess that they practice polygamy on a large scale in Mexico, which is of vital concern to the people of the United States, because the Mormons, who thus marry in Mexico, are American citizens and bring their plural wives back to Utah.

13. That Apostles Cowley and Taylor, who were shown by the Smoot trial to be recent polygamists and whom the Church claims to have disciplined for it were still retained as Apostles and have continued to preach in Mormon pulpits, though they are not of the ruling Church quorum; the majority report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections said: "The dropping of these men from the quorum was so evidently done for popular effect that the act merits no consideration whatever, except as an admission that Apostles Taylor and Cowley have each taken one or more plural wives since the manifesto." Yet Collier's in April, 1911, contains a letter from Mr. Russel in which he cites the dropping of these two men from the quorum as a proof of the sincerity of the Church.

14. That the Mormon Church is simply a great religious secret society existing very largely for criminal purposes.

15. That the only way in which the American people can control the situation is by a constitutional amendment giving power to Congress to legislate against polygamy. With such an amendment the federal government could again send its officers into Utah and other Mormon communities and punish offenders.

These facts challenge the attention and cooperation of every thoughtful and patriotic citizen of this country.

HOW KANSAS FIGHTS TYPHOID

The State of Kansas has instituted a vigorous and successful warfare against typhoid fever. Whenever the vital statistics report of a city shows an unusual number of deaths from typhoid fever, an expert medical inspector from the State University is hurried to that city on the first train. He takes samples of water and sends them to the university for analysis. Finding typhoid bacteria, he takes over the water supply system and installs a portable hypochloride plant for its purification. The plant consists of three large tanks that are set up outside the city pumping station. In the first one the water is treated to remove whatever dirt may be in it, and in the second tank the water is given a hypochloride of lime bath. It passes into the third tank, where the lime is precipitated, and then the water goes into the water mains clear and free from all bacteria. The State furnishes the plant free of charge, and the work of the sanitary expert does not cost the city a penny. While the Federal and State governments are justly busy in finding cures for cholera among hogs, and tongue, lung and foot diseases among cattle, and gaps among fowls, it is a matter of the greatest importance also to safeguard the health and lives of the citizens, and to make a speedy and successful fight on such a fatal disease as typhoid, such as the State of Kansas has made in its movable water purifying plant. —The Christian Herald.

A DAY WITH LEFT-OVERS.

Chop cold roast lamb, season with salt and put into a buttered baking dish; cover with a cup of seasoned cooked macaroni. Beat three eggs slightly, add a cup and a half of milk, pour over the mixture and bake in a slow oven.

Hot Potato Salad.—Cook two cups of half-inch cubes of potatoes; drain and pour over the following dressing: Mix together a half cup of celery cut fine, two slices of lemon, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, pepper and salt to taste. Heat until boiling hot and serve at once.

Water Melon Balls.—Any water melon that is left over may be scooped out into balls, using a vegetable cutter, or if this is not at hand a tablespoon will do, making oval-shaped pieces. Chill and serve very cold.

Hasty Blueberry Pudding.—Butter four or five slices of bread on both sides, place in individual sauce dishes, grate a little nutmeg over the slices and pour over canned berries that have been heated hot.

When preserving peaches, use the broken pieces that are not perfect enough, for a spiced sauce. Add vinegar, spices and brown sugar and cook until of the right consistency.

When there is a little cold chicken, but not enough for a dish, add an equal quantity of cold boiled ham, both chopped fine. Mix together with a rich, well-seasoned white sauce and serve on buttered toast as a luncheon or supper dish.

Any combination of cold meat may be used with the sauce, varying the flavor by using chopped green peppers or onions.

Nellie Maxwell

Cultivate Decision.

Indecision soon grows to be a vice. Sometimes it is the mark of a weak character—oftener it develops a weak character.

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Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

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solicits the patronage of everyone in this community. It will pay you to patronize the great store opposite Cincinnati's well-known Fountain.

Select your goods from our tremendously large stocks.

Get the best metropolitan styles. The best qualities.

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The Heroine of the Forest

PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is abashed by her country dress. She needs $20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is unsympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sintons buy clothes for her.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sintons bring Elnora new clothing.

Elnora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elnora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elnora's luncheon. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sinton finds some one has been spying on Elnora. The girl feeds Billy again. She is "taken up" by the high school girls.

Billy's father dies, and the lad is taken home by Sinton, who makes provision for his brother and sister.

Margaret finds Billy mischievous, but her heart softens, and he is adopted. Pete helps Elnora to collect specimens. She buys a Mark Twain book for her mother.

Elnora, having musical talent, is told by Margaret of her father's violin in secret keeping. Margaret gets the violin for the girl.

Her high school course completed, Elnora needs money for graduation expenses. She needs two yellow Emperor moths to complete a collection. Graduation exercises begin.

Mrs. Comstock will not help Elnora to get a graduation gown. The girl is dressed by the Bird Woman, but Mrs. Comstock later gives hand embroidered garments to her.

She wanted to start to college when the other girls were going. If she could make the first year alone she could manage the rest. But make that first year herself she must. Instead of selling any of her collection, she must hunt as she never before had hunted and find a yellow Emperor. She had to have it, that was all. Also, she had to have those dresses. She thought of Sinton and dismissed it. She thought of the Bird Woman and knew she could not tell her. She thought of every way in which she ever had hoped to earn money and realized that with the play, committee meetings, practicing and final examinations she scarcely had time to live, much less to do more work than the work required for her pictures and gifts. Again Elnora was in trouble, and this time it seemed the worst of all.

It was dark when she arose and went home.

"Mother," she said, "I have a piece of news that is decidedly not cheerful. My money is all gone."

"Well, did you think it would last forever? It's been a marvel to me that it's held out as well as it has, the way you've dressed and gone."

"I don't think I've spent any that I was not compelled to," said Elnora. "I've dressed on just as little as I possibly could to keep going. I am heartsick. I thought I had over $50 to put me through commencement, but they tell me it's all gone."

"In my opinion you'd best bring home your books and quit right now," said Mrs. Comstock. "You can't be fixed like the rest of them. Don't be so foolish as to run into it. Just stay here and let these last few days go. You can't learn enough more to be of any account."

"I can't!" said Elnora desperately. "I've gone on too long. It would make a break in everything. They wouldn't let me have my diploma!"

"What's the difference? You've got the stuff in your head. I wouldn't give a rap for a scrap of paper. That don't mean anything!"

"But I've worked four years for it and I can't enter—I ought to have it to help me get a school when I want to teach. If I don't have my grades to show people will think I quit because I couldn't pass my examinations. I must have my diploma!"

"Then get it!" said Mrs. Comstock.

CHAPTER XIV.

Wherein Mrs. Comstock Hears Elnora Play on Her Father's Violin.

ELNORA went upstairs and did not come down again that night, which her mother called pouting.

"I've thought all night," said the girl at breakfast, "and I can't see any way but to borrow the money of Uncle Wesley and pay it back from some that the Bird Woman will owe me, when I get one more specimen. But that means that I can't go to—that I will have to teach this winter, if I can get a city grade or a country school."

"Just you dare go dingling after Wesley Sinton for money," cried Mrs. Comstock. "You won't do any such thing!"

"I can't see any other way. I've got to have the money!"

"Quit, I tell you!"

"I can't quit—I've gone too far!"

"Well, then, let me get your clothes, and you can pay me back."

"But you said you had no money!"

"Maybe I can borrow some at the bank. Then you can return it when the Bird Woman pays you."

"All right," said Elnora. "I don't have to have expensive things. It will be warm, so I can go bareheaded."

Then she started to school, but was so tired and discouraged she scarcely could walk. Four years' plans going in one day! For she felt that if she did not get started to college that fall she never would.

After that the days went so swiftly she scarcely had time to think, but several trips her mother made to town, and the assurance that everything was all right, satisfied Elnora. She worked very hard to pass good final examinations and perfect herself for the play. For two days she had remained in town with the Bird Woman in order to spend more time practicing and at her work.

Often Margaret had asked about her dresses for graduation, and Elnora had replied that they were with a woman in the city who had made her a white dress for last year's commencement when she was a junior usher, and they would be all right. So Margaret, Wesley and Billy concerned themselves over what they would get her for a present. Margaret suggested a beautiful dress. Sinton said that would look to every one as if she needed dresses. The thing was to get a handsome gift like all the rest would have.

It was toward the close of the term when they drove to town one evening to try to settle this important question. They knew Mrs. Comstock had been alone several days, so they asked her to accompany them.

While they were searching the stores for something on which all of them could decide Mr. Brownlee met Wesley and stopped to shake hands.

"I see your boy came out finely," he said.

"I don't allow any boy anywhere to be finer than Billy," said Sinton.

"I guess you don't allow any girl to surpass Elnora," said Mr. Brownlee. "She comes home with Ellen often, and my wife and I love her. Ellen says she is great in her part tonight. Best thing in the whole play. Of course you are in to see it. If you haven't reserved seats you'd best start pretty soon, for the high school auditorium only seats a thousand."

"Why, yes, of course," said the bewildered Sinton. Then he hurried to Margaret. "Say," he said, "there is going to be a play at the high school tonight, and Elnora is in it. Why hasn't she told us?"

"I don't know," said Margaret, "but I'm going."

"So am I," said Billy.

"Me, too," said Wesley, "unless you think for some reason she don't want us. Looks like she would have told us if she had. I'm going to ask her mother."

"Yes, that's what she's been staying in town for," said Mrs. Comstock. "It's some sort of a swindle to raise money for her class to buy some silly thing to stick up in the schoolhouse hall to remember them by. I don't know whether it's now or next week, but there's something of the kind to be done."

"Well, it's tonight," said Wesley, "and we are going. It's my treat, and we've got to hurry or we won't get in. There's reserved seats, and we have none, so it's the gallery for us, but I don't care so I get to take one good peep at Elnora."

"S'pose she plays?" whispered Margaret in his ear.

"Ah, tush! She couldn't!" said Wesley.

"Well, she's been doing it three years in the orchestra and working like a slave at it."

"Oh, well, that's different. She's in the play tonight. Brownlee told me so. Come on, quick! We'll drive and hitch closest place we can find to the building."

Margaret went in the excitement of the moment, but she was troubled.

When they reached the building Wesley tied the team to a railing and Billy sprang out to help Margaret. Mrs. Comstock sat still.

"Come on, Kate," said Wesley, reaching his hand.

"I'm not going anywhere," said Mrs. Comstock, settling comfortably back against the cushions.

All of them begged and pleaded, but it was no use. Not an inch would Mrs. Comstock budge, so they left her.

They found seats near the door where they could see fairly well. Billy stood at the back of the hall and had a good view. By and by a great volume of sound welled from the orchestra, but Elnora was not playing.

Out in the warm summer night a sour, grim woman nursed an aching heart and tried to justify herself. The effort irritated her intensely. She leaned back, closed her eyes and tried to make her mind a blank, to shut out even the music, when the leading violin began a solo. Mrs. Comstock bore it as long as she could and then slipped from the carriage and fled down the street.

She did not know how far she went or how long she stayed, but everything was still save an occasional raised voice when she wandered back. She stood looking at the building. Slowly she entered the wide gates and followed up the walk. Elnora had been coming here for almost four years. When Mrs. Comstock reached the door she went inside. The entrance to the auditorium was packed with people and a crowd was standing outside. When they noticed a tall woman with white face and hair and black dress one by one they stepped a little aside, so that Mrs. Comstock could see the stage. It was covered with curtains and no one was doing anything. Just as she turned to go a sound so faint that everyone leaned forward and listened drifted down the auditorium. It was difficult to tell just what it was; after one instant half the audience looked toward the windows, for it seemed only a breath of wind rustling freshly opened leaves, just a hint of stirring air.

Then the curtains were swept aside swiftly. The stage had been transformed into a lovely little corner of creation, where trees and flowers grew and moss carpeted the earth. A soft wind blew, and it was the gray of dawn. Suddenly a robin began to sing, then a song sparrow joined him, and then several orioles began talking at once. The light grew stronger, the dew drops trembled, flower perfume began to creep out to the audience; the air moved the branches gently and a rooster crowed. Then all the scene was shaken with a babel of bird notes and other sounds of nature. The voices died and soft, exquisite melody began to swell and roll. In the center of the stage, piece by piece the grasses, mosses and leaves dropped from an embankment, the foliage softly blew away, while plainer and plainer came the outlines of a lovely girl figure draped in soft clinging green. She played as only a peculiar chain of circumstances puts it in the power of a very few to play.

At the doorway a white faced woman bore it as long as she could and then fell senseless. The men nearest carried her down the hall to the fountain, revived her and then placed her in the carriage to which she directed them. The girl played on and never knew.

That was Friday night. Elnora came home Saturday morning and went to work. Mrs. Comstock asked no questions, and the girl only told her that the audience had been large enough to pay for the piece of statuary the class had selected for the hall. Then she inquired about her dresses and was told they would be ready for her. She had been invited to go to the Bird Woman's to prepare for both the sermon and commencement exercises. Since there was so much practicing to do, it had been arranged that she should remain there from the night of the sermon until after she was graduated. If Mrs. Comstock decided to attend she was to drive in with the Sintons.

It was almost time for Wesley to come to take Elnora to the city when, fresh from her bath, with shining, crisply washed hair and dressed in her outer garment, she stood with expectant face before her mother and cried, "Now my dress, mother."

Mrs. Comstock was pale as she replied, "It's on my bed. Help yourself."

Elnora opened the door and stepped into her mother's room with never a misgiving. She hurried to the bed to find only her last summer's white dress, freshly washed and ironed.

Somewhere a dainty, lawn or mull dress simply must be hanging. But it was not. Elnora dropped on the chest because she felt too weak to stand. In less than two hours she must be in the church at Onabasha. At last she opened the door.

"I can't find my dress," she said.

"Well, as it's the only one there I

A White Faced Woman Bore It as Long as She Could and Then Fell Senseless.

shouldn't think it would be much trouble."

"You mean for me to wear an old washed dress tonight?"

"It's a good dress. There isn't a hole in it! There's no reason on earth why you shouldn't wear it."

"Except that I will not," said Elnora. "Didn't you get me any dress for commencement, either?"

"If you sell that tonight I've plenty of time to wash it again."

Sinton's voice called from the gate.

"In a minute," answered Elnora.

She ran upstairs and in an incredibly short time came down wearing one of her gingham school dresses. With a cold, hard face she passed her mother and went into the night. A half hour later Margaret and Billy stopped for Mrs. Comstock with the carriage. She had determined fully that she would not go before they called. With the sound of their voices a sort of horror of being left seized her, so she put on her hat, locked the door and went out to them.

Wesley was waiting before the big church to take care of the team. As they stood watching the people enter the building Mrs. Comstock felt herself growing ill without knowing why. When they went inside among the lights, saw the flower decked stage and the masses of finely dressed people she grew no better. She could hear Margaret and Billy softly commenting on what was being done.

"That first chair in the very front row is Elnora's," exulted Billy, "cos she's got the highest grades and so she gets to lead the procession to the platform."

"The first chair!" "Lead the procession!" Mrs. Comstock was dumfounded. A wave of positive illness swept over her. What had she done? What would become of Elnora?

CHAPTER XV.

Wherein Elnora Is Graduated With the Bird Woman's Help.

AS Elnora rode to the city she answered Wesley's questions in monosyllables so that he thought she was nervous or rehearsing her speech and did not care to talk. Several times the girl tried to tell him and realized that if she said the first word it would bring a torrent of tears. The Bird Woman opened the screen and stared unbelievingly.

"Why, I thought you would be ready; you are so late!" she said. "If you have waited to dress here we will have to hurry."

"I have nothing to put on," said Elnora.

In bewilderment the Bird Woman drew her inside.

"Did—did"— she faltered, "did you think you would wear that?"

"No. I thought I would telephone Ellen that there had been an accident and I could not come. I don't know yet how to explain. I'm too sick to think. Oh, do you suppose I can get something made by Tuesday so that I can graduate?"

"Yes, and you'll get something on you tonight, so that you can lead your class, as you have done for four years. Go to my room and take off that gingham quickly. Anna, drop everything and come help me."

The Bird Woman ran to the telephone and called Ellen Brownlee.

"Elnora has had an accident. She will be a little late," she said. "You have got to make them wait. Have them play an extra musical number before the march."

Then she turned to the maid. "Tell Benson to have the carriage at the gate just as soon as he can get it there. Then come to my room. Bring the thread box from the sewing room, that roll of wide white ribbon on the cutting table and gather all the white pins from every dresser in the house. But first come with me a minute.

"I want that trunk with the Swamp Angel's stuff in it from the cedar closet," she panted as they reached the top of the stairs.

They hurried down the hall together and dragged the big trunk to the Bird Woman's room. She opened it and began tossing out white stuff.

"How lucky that she left these things!" she cried. "Here are white shoes, gloves, stockings, fans, everything."

"I am all ready but a dress," said Elnora.

The Bird Woman began opening closets and pulling out drawers and boxes.

"I think I can make it this way," she said.

She snatched up a creamy lace yoke with long sleeves that recently had been made for her and held it out. Elnora slipped into it, and the Bird Woman began smoothing out wrinkles and sewing in pins. It fitted very well with a little lapping in the back. Next, from among the Angel's clothing she caught up a white silk waist with low neck and elbow sleeves, and Elnora put it on. It was large enough, but distressingly short in the waist, for the Angel had worn it at a party when she was sixteen. The Bird Woman loosened the sleeves and pushed them to a puff on the shoulders, catching them in places with pins. She began on the wide draping of the yoke, fastening it front, back and each shoulder. She pulled down the waist and pinned it. Next came a soft white silk dress skirt of her own. By pinning her waist band quite four inches above Elnora's, the Bird Woman could secure a perfect Empire sweep with the clinging silk. Then she began with the wide white ribbon that was to trim a new frock for herself, bound it three times around the high waist effect she had managed, tied the ends in a knot and let them fall to the floor in a beautiful sash.

"Elnora," she said, "forgive me, but tell me truly. Is your mother so extremely poor as to make this necessary?"

"No," answered Elnora. "She is—is different."

The Bird Woman turned the girl facing the tall mirror.

"Oh!" panted Elnora. "Is that me? You are a genius! Why, I will look as well as any of them."

The organ began rolling out the march as they came in sight. Elnora took her place at the head of the procession, while every one wondered.

Mrs. Comstock gripped her hands together and shut her eyes. It seemed an eternity to the suffering woman before Margaret caught her arm and whispered. "Oh, Kate! For any sake look at her! Here! The aisle across!"

Mrs. Comstock opened her eyes and, directing them where she was told, gazed intently and slid down in her seat on the verge of a collapse. She was saved by Margaret's tense grip and her command, "Here, idiot, stop that!"

In the blaze of light Elnora climbed the steps to the palm embowered platform, crossed it and took her place. Sixty young men and women, each of them dressed the best possible, followed her. There were manly, fine looking men in that class which Elnora led. There were girls of beauty and grace, but not one of them was handsomer or clothed in better taste than she.

Billy thought the time would never come when Elnora would see him, but at last she caught his eye, then Mar-

"Oh!" panted Elnora. "Is that me?"

goret and Wesley got faint signs of recognition in turn, but there was no softening of the girl's face and no hint of a smile when she saw her mother.

Heartsick, Katharine Comstock gripped her seat and tried to prove to herself that she was justified in what she had done, but she could not.

When at last the exercises were over she climbed into the carriage and rode home without a word. She did not hear what Margaret and Billy were saying. She scarcely heard Sinton, who drove behind, when he told her that Elnora would not be home until Wednesday. Early the next morning Mrs. Comstock was on her way to Onabasha. She was waiting when the Brownlee store opened. She examined ready made white dresses, but they had only one of the right size, and it was marked $40. Mrs. Comstock did not hesitate over the price, but whether the dress would be suitable. She would have to ask Elnora. She inquired her way to the home of the Bird Woman and knocked.

"Is Elnora Comstock here?" she asked the maid.

(Continued next week.)

STRAW WORTH $2.72 PER TON

Farmers Lose Money By Not Utilizing By-Product of Wheat Crop

CONTAINS MUCH PLANT FOOD

Can be Used as Bedding for Live Stock or Scattered over Fields and Plowed Under.

Any observer interested in the fertility of the soil can not help being impressed by straw stacks standing in the fields, monuments to the carelessness and indifference of owners. Or a worse state of affairs is seen in the sale of straw to straw-board factories at from $1 to $1.50 per ton. The value of the nitrogen, phosphoric

Shipping Fertility Away From the Farm.

acid and potash in a ton of straw, according to the Ohio experiment station, is $2.72. This fact alone ought to make any sane man hold it for more than a dollar. Some times in the spring of the year the evening sky is lighted by the burning stacks. In this case there is a loss of $1.67 worth of nitrogen for every ton of straw.

The plant food in straw is worth considering, but the greatest loss in the cheap sales, or burning, is the organic matter, which must be maintained if our agriculture is to be permanent. The worst offenders in the state, so far as the destruction of vegetable matter is concerned, live on the best soil and don't seem to realize that it is much easier to keep up a supply of humus than it is to build it up when once depleted. What shall he done with the straw? Use it for bedding, if you are a live stock farmer, and be sure that you use plenty for the comfort of the animals and the preservation of the manure. If you haven't live stock, then put it on the ground and plow it under. You say this is hard work. Certainly, but there is no easy way to keep the soil good or make it good either, and the decay of vegetable matter makes plant food, already in the soil, available, helps to hold more moisture and makes soil easier to work, which reasons are surely enough to increase our estimates as to the value of straw stacks.

One caution as to plowing under a coarse material ought to be mentioned here. That is, to see that the surface soil and sub-soil are well cultivated so as to establish connection with the moisture below. Lighter applications, disking before plowing, the use of the roller, one or all will help much.—O. M. Johnson, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

SAND AS A FERTILIZER.

Many jokes are made at the expense of farmers who use fertilizers of low grade, which contain sand or some similar substance as a filler. The fertilizer manufacturer puts sand in low grade fertilizers simply to make weight in order to give farmers the type of fertilizers they demand. Under ordinary conditions it is of no value. And yet it has been found that sand when added to certain types of soil is one of the best substances for increasing the yield. Dr. Hilgard, of California, in a series of experiments on a stiff clay soil used various fertilizing materials to find their effect on crop production. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, when applied by themselves or in various combinations, always increased the yield. But Dr. Hilgard found that the largest yield was secured when the clay was diluted with an equal weight of sand and no fertilizer applied. The application of sand did not increase the yield because it added any plant food. Instead, the plant food was diluted one-half by the application of sand. What it did do was to make the soil a more favorable place for root growth. The clay was too stiff and the soil particles were so close together that the roots could not force their way easily through the soil. This does not mean that it would pay to apply sand as a fertilizer, for it would have to be put on in rather large quantities to have any effect. The amount of sand that might be used as a filler in a fertilizer would not have any affect whatever.

The physical side of the soil is as important as the chemical. We need more organic matter and coarse stuff plowed under in our soils so as to loosen them up and give the roots a chance to develop.—Firman E. Bear, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

The Kansas experiment station has found that the corn ear worm can be controlled by dusting the silks of the ear with equal parts of lead arsenic and lime.

SAVING LABOR FOR HOUSEWIFE

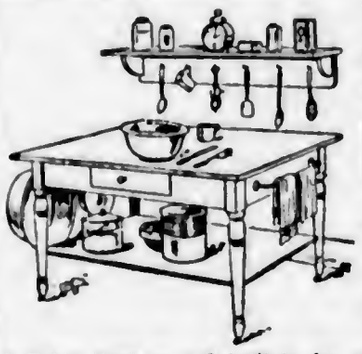
Kitchen Tables and Cabinets of Proper Height Will Prevent Stooping

MANY KINDS FOUND ON MARKET

Frequently Kitchen Conveniences Made At Home Are More Satisfactory Than Are the Factory Articles.

Kitchen tables and cabinets should be of such height from the floor that one can stand erect while working, without either stooping or stretching. It is easy to make the table legs longer or shorter, as needed, and thus add materially to the convenience and comfort of the work.

A cabinet will save many steps by having the needed things all in one place. They are found on the market in great variety of design and range of price. Frequently, however, one that is planned and built for the kitchen will be found more convenient than a factory article. When one can not afford the expense of a cabinet, the kitchen table can be made into a fairly good substitute. The accompanying illustration shows how this can be done. A shelf is built below for holding utensils or supplies, and on one end are two hooks for the dish-pan or other articles, while on the opposite a ten-cent towel rack furnishes a place for hanging the towel or cloth often needed in a hurry. Above it shelves for holding supplies and a row of cup hooks for the smaller articles complete the home-made cabinet.



A Table Used as a Substitute for a Kitchen Cabinet.

The cabinets on the market can also be modified to meet the conditions of the individual kitchen; for instance, partitions in some of the drawers, which hold smaller articles, such as spoons, knives and forks, will help to keep things in place.

In larger kitchens, a table in the center of the room will often be found convenient. Sometimes a small table on large casters or wheels, which can easily be moved where needed, will be the best. In small rooms, tables built along the wall, hung by chains or held up by props, which can be let down when not in use, may solve some of the problems.

Tops for tables and cabinets must be free from cracks, easy to keep clean and, if possible, uninjured by heat. Bare boards are too hard to keep clean to appeal to the modern housekeeper. Many use table oil cloth, which is readily cleaned and is sanitary; this, however has the disadvantage of being easily destroyed by hot vessels set on it or by cutting with a knife. An oil-cloth, therefore, does not last long, and it will be found cheaper in the long run to get a more permanent cover. Zinc can be bought in sheets 3 by 7 for $1.50 and, when carefully put on, makes a good top that lasts for years. Zinc is easily dented, however, and is acted upon by acids and alkalies, so that unless great care is taken it soon becomes unsightly. Kitchen tables and cabinets are now offered for sale that have special preparation tops, which are in most cases satisfactory. They usually add from $5 to $7 to the cost. Nothing is better, however, than marble, and a top of gray marble, one inch thick, can be purchased to fit any ordinary table or cabinet for $5 or less. Marble has no cracks, is easily kept clean, can be heated by pouring hot water on it when used to knead bread, or can be chilled for making pastry. In many homes there are old marble-topped tables or dressers, which will furnish a piece large enough for such purposes.

MRS. ELMA PERRY FOULK,
College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

Lime is of value to the soil because of its power to destroy acids. Perhaps it might be better to say because of the fact that it is able to correct certain conditions in the soil which are detrimental to the growth of ordinary farm crops. Lime is of little value as a fertilizer. Most soils contain enough lime to take care of the needs of crops. The only materials lacking in most soils are nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium. None of these are found in lime. But under certain conditions it is found that clover will not do well and the ordinary sorrel tends to take its place. The clover or legume is essential to the economic maintenance of soil fertility. In order to secure good crops of the legume it has been found necessary to have a supply of lime in the soil. This lime seems to make conditions more favorable for such crops as the clovers and the reason usually assigned for its effect is that lime destroys the acid present in the soil.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S.
Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

How Long Will The Timber Last?

Now that the corn is about gathered and the fodder taken care of the time has come when the farmer has to exercise his ingenuity to keep busy at profitable employment. Where there is still a little timber men will find employment in that, hauling ties and spokes while the roads continue good and when they become impassable the supply for next summer's delivery will be worked out and incidentally the fire wood from the tops. How is it in your neighborhood? Is the timber a little scarcer this winter than last? Do you have to drag the ties a little farther down the mountain and over rougher ground than you did last winter and winter before? How will it be next winter, and five years from now? What are you and the children going to do when the timber is gone? Did you ever stop to think of these things? Did you ever hear the quotation, "Woodman, spare that tree?" Do you kill your fall pigs for your winter's supply of meat, or do you kill hogs eight months to a year or more old? If you kill mature hogs for meat and save the pigs to grow for next year's supply when you have no lease on life to insure you that you will be here to eat them next winter, why do you go out into the woods and cut down thrifty young oak, poplar, and chestnut trees that are increasing in value from $1.00 to $2.00 every year? You say you need money to clothe the children. So do you need meat to feed them. But you will go out and scour the country for two or three lean spring shoats that you can fatten up and save the pigs for next year. When you go out to cut timber be very careful in selecting your trees to cut those only that are at their best or are growing in such a way as to injure some other more promising tree. When tempted to cut a fine growing tree, stop and think a good while whether you need the money it will bring now more than you in your old age and your children with their growing families will need it ten or twenty years from now.

Last week a man who owns 80 acres of land a few miles southwest of Berea told me that 20 years ago he thought his fine forest of oak and chestnut and pine would never give out. But now he hasn't $50 worth of tie timber even on his place, and but little fire wood except brush and scrubby oak. All his neighbors but one were of about the same opinion and all of them but one have no timber to speak of while the man who saved his forest has lived better, raises better crops, and has more stock than any of his neighbors and has a forest on his place the net proceeds from which would more than buy any two farms in the neighborhood. So you see the question as to how long the timber will last depends altogether on each individual farmer.

"Well, you say, what am I going to do for money?" The answer is, begin to do what you and the children will have to do five years from now—plan to make a living from the farm. The United States Government and the agricultural department of Berea College are at your service to help you plan systems of crop rotation that will restore fertility to your worn out soil, to give advice as to planting, tilling and harvesting the various crops, and to help you improve your live stock and care for them in such a way as to help you solve the problem of where the money is to come from entirely to your satisfaction.

Many people are already seeking advice from Mr. Montgomery and asking him to come and look over their farms with them. If you desire his services send word to The Citizen office to that effect and he will get around to you as soon as possible.

BETTER ROADS

Is there a great big mudhole in the middle of the road near your house? Since this is not a fit day to gather in corn take the grubbing hoe and shovel down there and dig a good ditch to the lower side of the road so the water will run off nicely and drain all the water out of the hole. Pile a lot of stones into the hole and then throw the dirt from your ditch on top of the stones to make it smooth. What if it does take you an hour to do it, or maybe half a day, if you have to haul the stone. Just as like as not two or three men will break their wagons down in that hole before winter is over and you will spend a half day helping them out and have to feed them and their teams besides. Of course it is the other man's business to fix that place, but he has neglected it, and how kindly the neighbors and all the folks up the road will feel toward you when they see you doing this as a kindness to them. And maybe they will fix the bad places and ruts along by their places. But if they don't you can claim God's blessing for obeying the golden rule, and, after all, our chief aim in life should be to please God. It is a good thing to apply the precepts of the Bible to our daily work. Get your testament right now and read Matthew 5: 41, and when you are ordered out to work on the roads do about twice as much work as you are expected to do and there will be very few mud holes to fill up next winter.

MIXED GRAIN FOR FATTENING HOGS

A subscriber who has a bunch of shoats weighing about seventy-five pounds asks for information concerning the cheapest grain mixture that can be used in making rapid growth and large gains, says Iowa Homestead. He says that barley is worth 45 cents a bushel, rye 68 cents, corn 70 cents and oats 30 cents, while oilmeal sells for $2 per hundred pounds.

This is a combination of feeds that should enable a good feeder to get good gains on a bunch of healthy hogs. Oilmeal, at the figure mentioned, is very high in price, and during the summer season while grass is available we cannot recommend it very strongly, because it would be an easy matter to throw away the entire profit of a feeding period by using too much oilmeal.

A mixture composed of equal parts of barley, rye and corn, with all the grains fed whole and soaked for twenty-four hours, will be found to be palatable, and we believe it can be fed advantageously once or possibly twice a day. It will increase its palatability if one part of oilmeal is mixed with ten or twelve parts of this combination. As barley and rye are richer in flesh forming constituents than corn, these help to balance the ration and lessen the necessity of adding high priced concentrates. If a grinding outfit is available we believe it will pay, and pay well, to grind the barley and rye, in which case it can be made into a thick slop and fed to good advantage in that way. It might be practical also to grind oats and use a combination composed of equal parts of barley, oats, rye and corn, but in some instances objection is raised to oats, owing to the fact that the hulls often irritate the lining of the throat and induce a great deal of coughing. Because of this many successful swine breeders do not advise the use of oats under any circumstances. Whether the grain is soaked whole or ground and fed in the form of slop, we would not in either case advise using the mixture alone, but would recommend feeding a little dry corn at least once a day.

If these hogs have access to grass it is not necessary to feed heavily on grain during the next two months unless it is the intention to finish them for market as early as possible. They ought to do well during the next few weeks on good grass and two pounds of grain a day each, and on this ration they ought to make gains amounting to very nearly one pound daily each.

The quality of Berkshire grades and crosses is unusually high, says H. T. Morgan in the Country Gentleman. They have long been recognized as profitable killers, cutting out good hams, tidy shoulders, extra good backs and loins, with a high proportion of side and belly cuts. In fact, many Berkshire grades are almost ideal bacon hogs. The demand both from foreign and domestic markets is for lighter, leaner meats, finished at earlier ages. Berkshires are right in line with this demand, as they will stand liberal feeding and come to market at eight or ten months in prime condition for slaughter without being overfat.

Cautious in His Answer.

Uncle George Snow, an old ante-bellum negro, was giving testimony. The counsel asked Uncle George which side of Souchatouchee Creek he lived on, to which he replied: "Which side of the creek do I live on, boss?" "Yes." "Swine up or down the creek, boss?"

One Value of the Pipe.

A pipe turns a fool into a wise man; it keeps his mouth shut.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College — best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, $1.35 a week, in the fall, and $1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is $5.00 a term in Academy and Normal, and $7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM

	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due January 1, 1913	$20.00	$22.20	$23.20
Board for 6 weeks, due Feb. 12,	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	$29.00	$31.20	$32.20
If paid in advance	*$28.50	*$30.70	*$31.70

SPRING TERM

Incidental Fee	$ 5.00	$ 6.00	$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	22.50	24.50	25.50
If paid in advance	*$22.00	*$24.00	*$25.00

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	$14.00	$12.00	$10.00	$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed $15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Hurry! Get your room and assignment NOW.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

How Hookworm Disease Is Contracted

Infected Dirt, Coming In Contact With the Skin, Starts the Trouble, and In a Few Weeks the Victim's Health Is Failing

A SMALL poultice of ordinary dirt may be applied to some part of the body. If it is clean dirt nothing unusual results. If the dirt has been polluted by the excrement of a person having hookworm disease then a queer thing happens. Where the poultice is applied an eruption will appear within a few hours' time. After a few days the eruption may heal, but the trouble has not ended. Only eight or ten weeks will have to pass before the person may find on examination that his intestines are inhabited by bloodsucking hookworms and that his health is failing.

AN EXTREMELY BAD CASE.

This is a picture of Selma Ellis, who was heavily infected with hookworms. Sixteen years old, weight sixty-two and a half pounds, anaemic ulcer on leg; had been sick for eight years or half of his young life. This picture was made when his case first came up for treatment. Seven weeks later he was up and walking about, his weight had increased to seventy-nine pounds, all the hookworms were gone and the count of red corpuscles in his blood had increased from 1,050,000 to 4,572,500. The ulcer was healing and was almost well.

The eruption is identical with what we see so often in the summer and call "ground itch," or "toe itch." This is the beginning of hookworm disease. Hookworm disease then is usually contracted by those who go barefoot in warm weather, where the soil is damp and where human excrement, which is laden with the eggs of the hookworms, in some way has been scattered. Only a few hours are required for the eggs to hatch, and within a week the little larvae or worms are ready to bore into the skin and produce ground itch.

They are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but when they get into the bowels they grow rapidly and soon reach a size sufficient for them to be easily recognized by the unaided eye. Persons have been treated who unsuspectingly were carrying around three or four thousands of these little bloodsuckers, having their strength sapped, but they knew not how.

To know how to prevent getting hookworm disease is of vital importance to every one. By understanding how the disease spreads we may better know how to prevent infection. Every person who has hookworm disease is casting from the body each day between 1,000,000 and 4,000,000 hookworm eggs. These eggs require only two or three days to hatch into infecting larvae, or very, very small worms, which will live for months in the soil, awaiting an opportunity to enter the system of a human being. They gain entrance through the skin of the feet or by the mouth with contaminated food, such as strawberries, peaches, etc. When they enter by the feet they cause ground itch.

If every person would use privies provided with some water tight receptacle to receive all the excrement and the receptacle contents were protected from flies and other living creatures until they could be deeply buried or otherwise disposed of in a sanitary way no hookworm eggs ever could hatch, there would be no new hookworm larvae waiting in the soil to get into the body, and those now living in the ground would perish in about twelve months. Then there would be no new infections—that is to say, no new recruits would join the hookworms now inhabiting human intestines. As the worms will not multiply in the bowels old age would overtake those now living, so that within about ten years—their life period—all will have died of old age. If this plan could be carried out it would take only ten years to eradicate the disease completely.

Eastern Kentucky News

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure that they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,

D. Walter Morton, Secretary,
Berea, Ky

JACKSON COUNTY

MCKEE

McKee, Dec. 2.—The Fiscal court met on the 27th ult. to let a contract for building a new jail at this place, but no contract was awarded. There were three bids received for the building as follows: J. R. Burchell of Manchester, $12,850; the Pauley Jail Building Co., $14,380; and the Stewart Iron Works Co., a little over $17,000. The Court thought that in a few months they could get the building done much cheaper, and so they rejected all the bids.—Collector Elliot, of London with some other men to assist him, cut up a moonshine still here on Sunday night. They found no whiskey, but some beer.—Dr. J. D. Hays and family and John Fowler returned home Sunday from Florida.—J. C. Russell stopped over in town a few days last week with his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Hays, while on a drumming trip.—W. E. Farmer of Berea passed through here last week. — Rev. I. T. Messler and family and the teachers of the Academy went to Annville last Thursday to spend Thanksgiving.—J. J. Davis was in London part of last week on business. — The Misses Emma and Grace Sparks visited at their uncle's, Wm. Sparks of Egion, the latter part of last week.—A large crowd of young people from here attended Sunday School at the Smith School house last Sunday afternoon. — Rev. T. B. Stratton of Harbourville preaches here on the 3rd and 4th days of this month.—Mrs. Zweymer of Annville was visiting here the latter part of last week.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Dec. 2.—A good rain fell here this morning which was badly needed as water was getting low.—Ambrose Powell's little son, Luther, was seriously burned, Nov. 27th, by his clothing catching fire, his sister Almer, being in an adjoining room, heard his screams and reached him in time to save his life, but one of her hands was badly burned.—N. H. Williams had an addition of a dining room and kitchen built to his dwelling last week. — James Click has had his dwelling newly covered.—Tom Click and family visited at G. W. Johnson's, Sunday. —We are sorry to learn that Cam Moore, who has made his home in Indiana for the last few years is low with consumption. His death is expected at any time.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Nov. 29.—We are still enjoying some very pleasant weather. —Most farmers are done gathering corn.—G. W. Pennington is erecting a new dwelling house.—Granville Riley has returned from the mountains where he has been visiting his son, George, who has been very sick. —There was a Thanksgiving meeting at Wilson's chapel, Wednesday night and Thursday.—Died, Nov. 17, Mrs. Polly Ingram. We extend our sympathy to her bereaved family.—Mrs. Mandy Brewer is on the sick list.—R. E. Taylor and Tom Brewer are still wagoning.—A. J. Simpson made a business trip to Annville on the 28th.—Ed Little cut his foot very badly.—A. H. Parrett and H. C. Davis are working for G. W. Pennington.—Jerry York is erecting a new dwelling house for Susie Wilson.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

BOONE

Boone, Dec. 2.—The Holiness prayer meeting will be held at Flat Gap, Wednesday night. Everybody is invited to come.—Oscar Sims and Alex Knuckles who have been in Muncie, Ind., for quite a while returned home last week.—Mrs. B. B. Chasteen who has been quite ill for some time is some better.—Mr. and Mrs. Blair of near Snider are visiting relatives in Harlan County. -- J. H. Lambert's store was broken into, Saturday night. The damage done by the burglars is not yet known.--Mrs. Henry Gadd and Mrs. T. S. Coffey of Brownsburg, Ind., are visiting their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. B. Chasteen.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle of near Rockford visited relatives in Berea, Sunday.—Joe Wren of near this place moved to Scaffold Cane last week. — Mrs. James Vaughn who has been ill for some time is able to be out again.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Nov. 30.--R. A. Swinford has built a new cellar.—Married on the 21st, J. D. Thomas to Ophelia Anglin. We wish them a long life of happiness.—Rosco, the little son of T. C. Holt, was run over by a wagon and narrowly escaped being killed. —Mrs. Jno. Young has lagrippe. — Mrs. Margaret Shearer is sick.—Most everybody is killing hogs this fine weather.—Bradley Lake passed thru here today buying furs.—Mr. W. H. Thomas has been sick with lagrippe for the last two weeks.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Dec. 2.—Married a few days ago, John D. Thomas to Miss Ophelia Anglin. We wish them a long and happy life.—W. H. Stephens who has been to Richmond returned home, Sunday.—W. T. and Hugh Livelle went to Richmond, Sunday. — Bertha Bullen visited Bernice Todd, Sunday.—Jesse Bullen and wife who left for Illinois some time ago are expecting to return home in a few days.—T. C. Viars and daughter, Beulah, visited J. E Dalton and family of Berea, Saturday and Sunday. — Mrs. A. T. Abney visited her daughter, Mrs. Parrie L. Stephens, Saturday night.—J. A. Guinn purchased a farm from J. C. Guinn for $1,000 The farm is near the Scaffold Cane church house. He is having a new dwelling house built. — Mr. McCollum and family are expecting to move back to their old home near Scafofld Cane soon.—Protracted meeting is expected to begin at Scafofld Cane Methodist church, Dec. 16th. Everybody is invited to come.

OWSLEY COUNTY

EARNESTVILLE

Earnestville, Nov. 25.—Snow was falling fast here yesterday. — Everybody in this section is busy gathering corn. Corn crops are good here. B. N. Minter was compelled to build a new crib to hold his corn.—Bige Turner is building a nice barn and Joseph M. Tackett of Travelers Rest has just completed the best barn in town.—Miss Callie Brandenburg and her brother, Lee, visited relatives in Jackson County last Sunday. —There is some prospect of a railroad passing through this place soon. A party of seven men passed thru here last week surveying. They surveyed from this place up Wild Dog. They are planning to run a railroad to a large tract of timber land near McKee in Jackson County. There is also some talk of the L. and N. R. R. Co. building a line through this place and on up Little Sturgeon and down Island Creek to a large tract of timber on Upper Buffalo in the eastern part of Owsley County.—Miss Myrtle Ward, the deaf and dumb daughter of Rev. Jas. Ward, has been attending school at Brudshaw, taking instructions under S. A. Caudill for the past four months. She is getting along in her studies remarkably well. She is 18 years of age and has had some teaching at the State school for the deaf at Danville.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Nov. 25.—The first snow fell here, Sunday, Nov. 24th.—Born to the wife of L. B. Brewer, a girl. Her name is Goaldie.—Scott Peters' family of Island City was visiting here the past week, while on their way to Berea. — Congleton's stave mill near here caught on fire, Friday night, and was considerably damaged. This is the second time it has caught recently. — Jonathan Hertsock had $74.00 stolen from his room. The exact time it was taken is unknown. —Jas. Peters of Blake is a candidate for jailor.—Arthur Welch is spending a few weeks in Travelers Rest.—Elba Smith is at home from Hamilton.—Charlie Pierson and wife are expected to leave for Oklahoma soon where they will make their future home.—Fannie Thomas visited Bent Pierson and wife of Greenhall, Saturday and Sunday.—Reuben Hughes of Greenhall was visiting at D. T. Strong's, Sunday.—Quite a lot of the young folks here are planning to spend Thanksgiving at Island City.

POSEY

Posey, Nov. 29.—The Thanksgiving exercises given at the Buck Creek graded school were a success in every way. About half past nine o'clock the Vincent graded school, which rendered a good part of the program, appeared on the grounds. After marching and giving some yells, the children all marched into the Chapel room, which was filled to its utmost. There was scarcely standing room for all, but in spite of the crowded room a good program was rendered and everybody seemed to enjoy the day, and especially the bountiful dinner which was spread by the good women of the Buck Creek District. — Rev. Harvey Johnson filled his regular appointment at Clifty church last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Tillman Hale spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Herd last Sunday.—O. J. Judd and Miss Elizabeth Scoville made a business trip to Beattyville last Saturday.—Miss Ollie Hughes has been visiting the school and Miss Scovill the past week.—Mrs. Walter Mainous is on the sick list.—Sanford Rowland has moved his saw mill back from Sturgeon near his home and has attached a grist mill to it.—Miss Nell Johnston spent Thursday night with Miss Mary Combs.—Walter Mainous made a business trip to Booneville last Wednesday.--Jesse Herd made a business trip to Beattyville last Wednesday. — Letcher Byrd of Winchester passed thru here with a large drove of cattle, Thursday. — The whooping cough is raging in the adjoining district but so far none in this district have it; however, several of the parents have taken their children away from school on account of it being so near.

CONKLING

Conkling, Nov. 29.—Hogs are dying in this locality.—The weather for the last week registers the coldest of the season. We had a light snow on the 21th and the 27th.—Several of our friends, relatives and neighbors have been on the puny list for some time, but those who are well have been enjoying eating pork and pumpkin.—Messrs. Henderson and Vincent Day, the former of Virginia and the latter of Menefee County, came last week to see their sick father, Beatty Day, who is reported no better. — Elder Jas. Anderson held service at Brookside school house on the night of the 23rd, the text being Matt. 5-29. Quite a crowd of folks were in attendance.—Wm. McCollum and little son, Kash, and the Misses Maude and Kate Anderson of this place attended the entertainment and big dinner given by the Island graded school, Thanksgiving, and reported a nice time.—By special invitation a crowd of young folks enjoyed the nice dinner given by Miss Addie Wilson, Sunday.—Elder J. W. Anderson accompanied by his daughter, Maude, went to Booneville on business, Tuesday.—Miss Mary McCollum attended church at Macedonia last Saturday but on account of a cold was unable to attend on Sunday.—Miss Zona Blake entertained quite a crowd of young people at her home last Sunday.

COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Nov. 29.—John Frost, Jr., was at Buckhorn last Friday and Saturday on business.—Prayer meeting has been organized at Esau and is progressing nicely.—James and Henry Gabbard were at Tallega last Friday.—John Gabbard visited relatives in Jackson County last week.—W. N. Duff purchased a yoke of oxen from Isaac Gabbard for one hundred dollars.—L. G. Moore is doing carpenter work on Longs Creek.—The first snow of the season fell here, Sunday, Nov. 24th.—R. W. Minter and son, Ralph, were on Buck Creek, Monday, after some hogs.—Lawrence Gabbard visited relatives at Booneville last Friday, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gabbard are the parents of a fine girl.—C. B. Gabbard was at Jackson, Ky., last Friday and Saturday.—The Misses Pearl, Lucy and Hazel Gabbard have a new organ with which they are well pleased. — Circuit Court will begin at Booneville the second Monday in December.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. States of Wolf Creek got their house burned last week including all their household goods.

SEBASTIAN

Sebastin, Nov. 28.—We had a nice snow for Thanksgiving.—J. D. Chadwell who is teaching school on Lucky Fork has gone home to spend Thanksgiving—Mrs. Arka Gabbard and little daughter, Mabel, have gone to Perry County to visit relatives. — Richard Gilbert is still hauling cross ties for Mrs. M. Gabbard.—J. S. Turner and pupils are planning to have a Christmas tree and entertainment at the close of his school.—Jerry and Ned Roberts have gone to Athol with a load of produce.—C. S. Sanders of Booneville is now at Buffalo on a business trip.

MADISON COUNTY

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Dec. 1.—Rev. Brookshire filled his regular appointment at Silver Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Mart Baker spent Friday evening with Mrs. C. T. Todd.—Mrs. Sallie Burnell spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Jim Gabbard.—Miss Nannie Johnson who has been sick in the hospital for some time is able to be at home again.—Curt Mullins from Wallaceton spent Saturday night with Sam Kelly.—Miss Iva Anderson spent Sunday with Miss Gracie Johnson.—Mrs. Anna Davis and three children spent Sunday with Mrs. C. F. Kelly.—Ben Davis spent Sunday with Forest Dowden.--Miss Maggie Anderson is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jesse Moore, this week.—Alfred Johnson and little son, Gilbert, spent Sunday with his mother and father.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson and Jim Gabbard and little grandchild spent Sunday with C. F. Kelly.—The Ladies Aid Society meets at Silver Creek, Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th.

BLUE LICK

Blue Lick, Dec. 1.—Mrs. L. K. Flanery accompanied by her daughter, Susie F., and Miss Alberta Norwell, were shopping in Richmond, Saturday. —John Terrill and wife of Dreyfus visited in this vicinity, Saturday and Sunday.—W. L. Flanery is erecting a new stock barn on his farm which he recently bought of A. C. Johnson.—Enos Davis of Lowell spent Saturday night with Mrs. Sallie Harris. — Traveling salesman, John Johnson, spent last week with home folks.—W. C. Haley has sold his farm to Tom H. Harris for six hundred dollars. It is known as the Gabriel Foley place.—Miss Alberta Norwell who is teaching the Blue Lick school gave a very interesting exhibition, Wednesday afternoon, in addition to the school program. Prof. Clark of Berea gave a very interesting talk on scientific farming.—Rosa Moore has moved to Berea.—Willard Benge who has been confined with typhoid so long is now enjoying good health.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Emily Hurley is slowly improving from a serious case of typhoid.—Philip Hayes is able to stir about again after a severe attack of lagrippe for about a month.—The pie supper held at Pilot Knob school house, Saturday night a week ago was for the benefit of the Owsley Fork church.—The pie supper at Mallory Springs was for the benefit of the library.—The one held at Red Lick school house was for its proceeds to aid in a Christmas tree.—Mrs. Martha Durham and her sister, Mrs. Della Hazlewood of Richmond, spent a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reece, of this place.—H. H. Harrison of Berea has been spending a few days with his grandfather, P. Hays, who has been sick.—Mrs. Julia Hayes has a carpet for sale fine woven. For particulars call at her home or write Lucy Hayes, Big Hill, Ky.

KINGSTON

Kingston, Nov. 30.—Chas Powell spent last week with relatives in Jackson County.—Mrs. Emma Gibson of Lexington is spending this week with her mother, Mrs. J. M. Boen.—The Misses Bessie and Tressie Riddle, Bertha Harp and Pearl Ridder spent last week with their cousin, Mrs. Julia Maupin.—Mrs. Nola Quinn is very sick with rheumatism. — Several were entertained at the home of John C. Powell, Thanksgiving.

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BEREA, KY.

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